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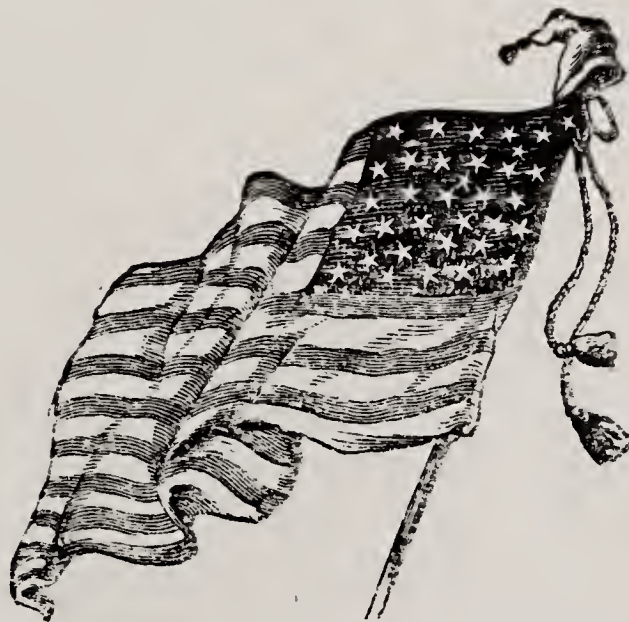
JEFFERSON COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

*An Historical and Sociological Study
of One Indiana County
During the War Period
1917-1918*

BY

GEORGE S. COTTMAN

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WRITTEN FOR
THE INDIANA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
JEFFERSON COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

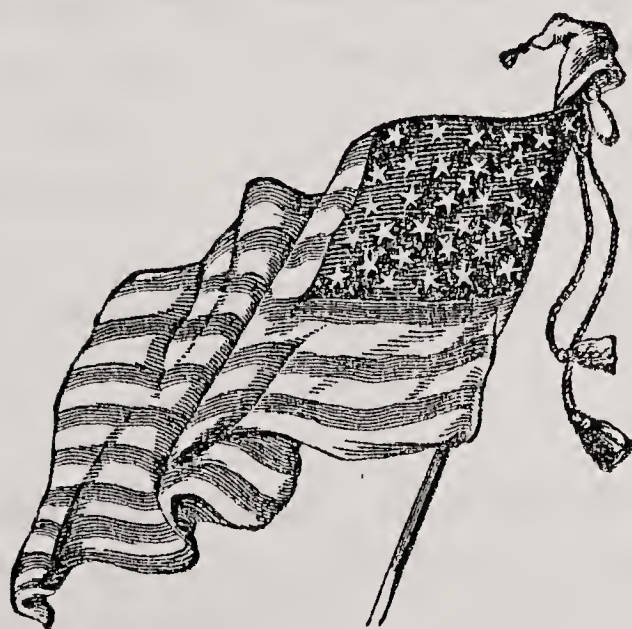
PUBLISHED BY
THE JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ADDRESS JEFFERSON CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
MADISON, INDIANA.

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1920

DEDICATION

TO those patriotic people of Jefferson County,
Men, Women and Children, who, when the call
came, gave themselves freely to their country's
cause, on the field, in camp or at home, this
book is offered as a modest memorial of their
services. All of these "did their bit" in the
fight to save Democracy.

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PRELIMINARY NOTE—In preparing this history of Jefferson county in the World War the first consideration of the Historical Commission and of the author has been to preserve in some permanent form as detailed and intimate a record as possible of this community's part in the great conflict. If to any reader there may seem to be many inconsequential particulars in the narrative he should bear in mind that, from their personal character, all those particulars are of interest to one or another, and that a generation hence they will have a value that can scarcely be appreciated now. In gathering the data there have been many handicaps. Records had not been preserved, and but for the accommodations kindly extended by the two Madison newspapers, the Courier and Herald, the work could hardly have been done. As it is there will inevitably be mistakes and omissions, but the author has done his best in the attempt at completeness and accuracy.

The Jefferson County Historical Society has co-operated to the extent of publishing the history, thus making available to the general reader what otherwise would lie in the State archives along with the data from other counties. Owing to lack of funds and the high cost of printing, the work could be done but in modest form, and is made possible by first publishing the matter in the columns of The Courier, the type there used to be loaned for making up into book form

Jefferson County in the World War

INTRODUCTORY

The history of the American community as participating in the World War from the sixth day of April, 1917, to the eleventh of November 1918, is something unique in American experience. Other wars there have been, with their appeals to patriotism, with their stirring of the nation in every fibre, with their talk of a free democracy, jealous for its principles; but never before were those tests so searching and drastic.

This World War, suddenly fastening on civilization with fang and claw like a tiger leaping, unexpected, from the dark of the jungle, meant things undreamed of in our own great war of half a century ago. The devilish art of destruction had developed and broadened and reached out until from the old idea of armed men contending on the battlefield, all the civilian forces of the nation were involved as well. It was in a new and larger sense nation against nation, soldier against soldier, civilian against civilian; grandsires, women and youth, to the very children, all bending their efforts by manifold methods to "help win the war." The added production of food stuffs, the knitting of garments for the men at the front, thrift, conservation, self-denial—all were in order and few escaped the demand to render service of some kind.

Moreover there were money demands as never before. To meet the unexampled situation unprecedented sums had to be raised, and the nation began to talk, not in millions, but in billions. As there were no other nations to turn to for loans, the source of these billions was our own people, and so "Liberty loans" and "War Saving Stamp" drives, in addition to the customary war taxes, combed the country for revenue, drawing from all but the poorest.

Again, new ethical forces had been developing apace in

Jefferson County in the World War.

recent years and these became factors in the war situation. A concern for the soldiers' morale and moral welfare as well as physical comforts while at the front became a conspicuous sentiment, being fanned and fed by various humanitarian agencies; and thus the histories of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, and the War Camp Community Service and other organizations became so many chapters in the great war history. These demanding great sums of money for their work, drew upon the people for support, and so, in addition to the government "drives" for funds, there were numerous whirlwind campaigns conducted by these semi-private agencies for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the man who had to fight the battles for the country.

Then there were the universal conscription, the call to do battle in foreign lands contrary to our time-honored traditions, and numerous other factors that made this war, for us, unlike any other, and all in all it marked an epoch in the life of each and every American community, for in a sense the community is an epitome of the nation at large. Hence, an intensive study of the community under the stress of these new and complex forces is a contribution to national history; and with that thought in mind this study of Jefferson county in the World War is undertaken.

THE FIRST PATRIOTIC OUTBREAK.

On the evening of April 2, 1917, President Wilson formally asked the Congress of the United States to declare that a state of war existed between this country and Germany. He stigmatized the atrocious submarine policy of Germany as a "warfare against mankind." He recounted the repeated outrages against the property and lives of neutrals including America, and declared that in the presence of Germany's autocratic power there could be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. "The world," he said, "must be made safe for democracy."

It was announced in The Courier that afternoon that the president would address congress that evening and that an edition of the paper containing this address would be printed as soon as the speech was made.

From seven o'clock until after the address was given to the public, the streets were thronged with people anxiously awaiting the news and the crowds at the Courier office and in that vicinity were larger than the bulletin boards could accommodate.

As the president's speech was received it was read to those gathered at the office but the desire to read and understand it was not satisfied and the demand for papers was greater than the capacity of the printing press.

Soon after the paper was printed the Elks club headed by the Elks band, took the center of Main street and aroused all within hearing. The fire bells sounded the tocsin and the people came, citizens who had gone to bed hustling into their clothes again to join the growing crowd. A motley parade composed of all kinds from small boys to old men marched in double column to and fro from Walnut street to Broadway to the stirring strains of martial music, the procession led by Mayor Crozier and James White, the latter a Civil War vet-

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second story window almost to the ground. North Madison, Canaan, Dupont and Brooksbury emerged into the local lime light almost simultaneously, with speech making and other demonstrations as accompaniments to the hoisting of the colors. At North Madison, on April 7th, a feature of these demonstrations was the tooting of steam whistles and rousing cheers. At Canaan an 8x12 flag run up a huge pole that towered a hundred feet in the air, looked over the surrounding country and challenged the eye from points miles away. Hanover, Wirt, Manville, the Big Creek neighborhood, Kent, the Tower Manufacturing Company of Madison, and the "Lower Seminary" of that place, all followed suit, while the Madison schools collectively, mustering twelve hundred pupils, shared in a demonstration at the high school building where Old Glory was hoisted on a newly installed fifty foot pole to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner" sung zestfully by twelve hundred fresh young voices.

The flag sentiment also expressed itself in individual displays, as was evidenced by the quick exhausting of a supply of small emblems put on sale by the Madison Herald. The Current Events Club, composed of women, carried the sentiment a step further by asking the managers of the moving picture houses to have the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" played at every performance, the audience to stand.

At the various flag demonstrations those of oratorical talent were drawn upon for patriotic addresses, conspicuous among the speakers being Judge P. E. Bear, Hon. M. R. Sulzer and Capt. A. D. Vanosdol. The pulpit echoed this patriotism, the Rev. J. W. Turner, of Trinity Church, for example, speaking to the text, "He that has no sword, let him sell his diamond and buy one."

The John Paul chapter, D. A. R., sent a resolution to President Wilson pledging its loyalty and willingness to help in the war and in return received from him a card of thanks.

II.

ORGANIZATION. MILITARY BEGINNINGS. THE LOCAL VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

The formal declaration of war meant the committing of the nation to a tremendous undertaking, and the first step, of course, was the organizing of the country to that end. This organization was partly military and partly civilian; partly under the direction and authority of the government and partly under the direction of volunteer citizens and agencies.

First there was the enormous governmental task of laying the hand of authority on every man in the nation of prescribed age, of selecting the fit from the unfit and of placing, so far as might be, the fit where their various capacities would count for most. The problem was to mobilize and send across seas a vast efficient army at the earliest possible moment to meet the critical situation in Europe which threatened all that democracy held dear. To do this unprecedented sums of money had to be raised with celerity, and this also was the government's task. Again, the part that the civilian population played in promoting the efficiency that is made necessary by the developments of modern warfare called for separate organizations, other than military, on an extensive scale; and so the work as a whole was, undoubtedly, the greatest concerted effort that had ever been made in this country. To better comprehend the separate activities in their relation to the whole we will broadly group them as Military and Civilian, and consider them as they developed in Jefferson County.

The first step in the direction of military activity in this county seems to have been that taken by Hanover College, in mid-April of 1917, when it decided upon a course of military training and instruction in nursing. This was a full month before the passage of the conscription law, and by latter April sixty-five men were drilling every afternoon on the col-

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lege athletic field under the direction of Mr. George L. Rider, the athletic director, assisted by Lieutenant H. H. Cope and Dr. Carl Henning, both of whom had had experience in the National Guard. An incentive offered by the college was a full time credit to any man who enlisted in the army or navy. At this time a number of young women students were learning the essentials of nursing under Miss Esther Wray, of the senior class, who had taken the Red Cross training at Indianapolis. The object of this group was to qualify for Red Cross service.

Among the first Jefferson County men to seek entrance into the military service through the Fort Harrison officers training camp were Charles Klein, Richard Heck, Charles C. Davidson, Thomas Turner, William Johnson, Cliff Snyder, Chester Vernon, John L. Sample, George H. Simpson, Herman H. Potter, Fred Flynn, Robert Millar, Will Dow and O. A. Turner. These names were published May 10 and there is allusion to "numerous other young Madison men and Hanover college students," but we find no specific record of them. As early as April 18, Roy Inskeep, Howard Downton and Lindsay Lyle left Madison to enter the regular army.

Under date of May 9, 1917, Capt. Horace O. Woolford, of Madison, received from Adjutant-General Smith the following communication:

"From the Adjutant General, State of Indiana,
"To Capt. Horace O. Woolford, Madison, Ind.
"Subject: Organization of Infantry Company.

"1. You are hereby authorized to proceed with the organization of an infantry company at Madison, Ind.

"2. The minimum strength will be 65 enlisted men and three officers. The company will require the minimum of strength after the elimination of all applicants who fail to pass the physical examination.

"HARRY B. SMITH,
"The Adjutant General."

Military Beginnings.

Pursuant to this authorization an appeal was made through the local papers to the young men of the community to at once fill out this company, the special argument being that all would have to face the chances of conscription later. In such case those elected to serve would be widely scattered throughout many units, whereas in this volunteer unit all would remain together under officers known to them. Daily publicity in the newspapers followed; one of the rooms of the Commercial Club was utilized as a recruiting office each evening, and, thus stimulated, the enrollment ran up to 62 within a week. This, however, did not suffice as the minimum number for the company was 65 and an uncertain percentage of elimination was to be counted on.

To round out the desired number of enlistments a public demonstration was held on the evening of May 19, the features being the Elks band, a parade and speeches by the Hon. Joseph M. Cravens and Judge Perry E. Bear.

The recruiting went on with the aid of a spirited drum corps composed of John C. White, Samuel Medlicott, John Kalb and Edwin Hunger with O. A. Welling as fifer, and by June 6th there was an enrollment of 97, but elimination cut the number down to 43 accepted men. Up to June 23 most of the recruits were Madison men, and, by way of stirring up the rural districts, the military committee of the Commercial Club, consisting of Messrs. Curtis Marshall, W. H. Miller and Charles S. Dibler inaugurated a country campaign, and evidently a vigorous one, for soon thereafter the men began to come in from the outlying townships, particularly Madison, Monroe, Milton and Saluda. Finally after four weeks of active campaigning, the goal of 65 acceptable men was reached, and exceeded, for when the company was mustered in, on July 10th, there was an enrollment of 78 names.

This organization, which was Company I of the 4th Infantry regiment, had, it may be said, an especially warm place in the hearts of Madisonians for the reason that it was the one volunteer home unit that left here. Between the form-

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lege athletic field under the direction of Mr. George L. Rider, the athletic director, assisted by Lieutenant H. H. Cope and Dr. Carl Henning, both of whom had had experience in the National Guard. An incentive offered by the college was a full time credit to any man who enlisted in the army or navy. At this time a number of young women students were learning the essentials of nursing under Miss Esther Wray, of the senior class, who had taken the Red Cross training at Indianapolis. The object of this group was to qualify for Red Cross service.

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ing of the company and its departure from Madison nearly two months intervened and during that interval there was enthusiastic and repeated expression of public affection. A movement was started to raise a company fund which should contribute to the comfort of the men in camp or in the field. To that end the fraternities of Modern Woodmen and Jun-lata Tribe of Red Men gave benefit dances; St. Margaret's Guild held a market for the sale of pies, cakes and other delicacies; Stony Point Grange, out on the Graham road, raised a sum, and many individuals contributed. As a result a snug little gift of \$694 was handed to Captain Woolford for the company at the final demonstration in their honor. The ladies of Kent and Manville, representing the Red Cross organizations at those places, vied with each other in tendering chicken dinners to the boys, these repasts being further graced by ice cream, cake and "smokes" donated by Fred Glass, Frank Schnaitter, George Gertz, Charles Gertz and R. L. Ireland. Meanwhile the grounds of the country club, at the west end of Madison, were used as a camping ground, the temporary city of tents going by the name of Camp Madison. On August 13 the town turned out to do special honor to the company before its departure, and made a parade that for size and spectacular effect surpassed anything that Madison had seen for years. Main street from the railroad bridge to the court house seethed with life, as the band of men in khaki, the center of interest in the moving multitude, marched up from Camp Madison. Veterans of the Civil war, Knights of Pythias in their natty uniforms; "Red Men" garbed in their Indian regalia; the Elks lodge, Red Cross nurses bearing their familiar insignia, musicians and school children, all headed by the four Madison fire companies with their outfits, flowed down the street, an animated current between the living walls of spectators, while torches, red lights, Roman candles and sparklers filled the thoroughfare with meteoric brilliance. The Elks band, the Hanover band and two drum corps furn-

Military Beginnings.

ished the music to march by and the populace shouted their enthusiastic appreciation of it all. At the Middleton soldiers' monument by the court house, where the speakers' stand was erected, the Hon. Marcus Sulzer and Judge Bear addressed the soldiers and the great crowd as befitted the occasion. All in all it was one of the most imposing events in the history of the city.

A few days later a great crowd of friends gathered at the station to bid the men good bye and God speed as they entrained for Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the fact that war with its horrors lay before them lent solemnity and impressiveness to the occasion.

The further history of Company I, which later became Battery E of the 139th regiment of field artillery, will be taken up in another chapter.

III.

BATTERY E.

Company I left Madison for Fort Benjamin Harrison on the morning of September 13, 1917. Arriving at its destination about noon, the men were met by the band of their regiment, the Fourth Infantry, and escorted gaily into camp to the lively strains of "Good bye Broadway, Hello, France!" which of course they were at liberty to construe as Broadway, Madison. They were comfortably quartered in good large tents, not far from the fort barracks, and a letter five days later reported the boys as becoming rapidly initiated in the larger camp life and enjoying themselves in spite of rain and "acres of mud." Says this letter: "All are doing their utmost to make Company I a credit to the city of Madison and Jefferson county."

September 25th the Fourth infantry, including Company I, entrained at Fort Harrison for Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and here the Madison boys remained for a little more than a year, when a part of the unit was sent overseas. Said in-

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fantry regiment had been a unit of the National Guard, antecedating the war, but with the change of military organization it was merged into the new system, about October 1st, and Company I became Battery E, of the 139th regiment of field artillery, 38th division. With this change the unit ceased to be solidly of Jefferson County men, others being added to it, though the old Company I roster remained intact. The only available history we have of Battery E during its camp service is in the letters of Will E. Rogers, special correspondent to the Madison Courier, supplemented by an occasional private letter.

From these communications we gather that the monotony, routine and hard work of camp life were leavened with all the jollity that the omni-present sense of humor and fellowship could devise. On Thanksgiving day everybody was treated to a royal spread of "turkey and fixin's," and those who were artistically inclined extended themselves in decorating the mess hall with holly, lilies and branches of pine and oak, along with cane stalks, shrubs and wreaths. On Christmas day there was another banquet, with the accompaniment of little gifts from home that added cheeriness to a rainy, gloomy day in a land which, according to Private Otis Nay, had originally belonged to the devil but had been turned over to the army because the devil had no use for it. ; That the "eats" were appreciated to the full by the boys was indicated by the encomiums bestowed upon the kitchen force, Vander-smith, McDaniel, Cox, Smith and Dehl. Indeed these knights of the trenchers were even extolled in verse, the conclusion of which was:

"Oh, folks at home, take off your hats
To the cooks of Battery E.
They're on the job, they always are
They suit me to a tee."

The letters have much zestful gossip about life at Camp Shelby. They tell of long hikes, of trench digging, and of

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pioneer work in clearing up ground for the improvement of the camp; but they also tell of baseball games, of social times at the "Y" and of the never-failing joke whenever anything could possibly inspire one. As the correspondent says: "The boys want the folks back home to realize that there is a sunny side to the life of the soldier, that it is up to him to adapt himself to all conditions, and that he can do so if he desires." There are repeated testimonials as to the popularity of the officers of the battery and their conscientious sense of duty toward the men under them. Captain Woolford is spoken of as "one of the hardest working officers in the regiment," being not only battery commander but also president of the Regimental Special Court and of the post exchange council, besides attending to other duties. Lieutenants H. H. Cope and John Driggs also came in for their share of appreciation, but to the regret of all, the former was relieved from duty with Battery E on account of ill health.

As has been said Battery E was but partially made up of Jefferson County men and its solidarity as an home unit was still further impaired in May, 1918, when fifty-eight of its members were sent overseas to be used as replacement troops, and their places in camp taken by other men; so the hope of all remaining together throughout the service was at least partially frustrated.

On September 19th the regiment entrained from Camp Shelby in the midst of dismal rain, but hilarious as school boys at the prospect of at last getting into the big fight. The long trip from Mississippi to Camp Upton, Long Island, was a prolonged joy ride with debarkations and parades at the principal cities. At Upton they remained until October 6th, and on that date boarded the English transport, Cedric, for overseas.

By the time Battery E got across the war was nearly over and it did not get on the battle front. After remaining a few days at Camp Codford, in England, it was ordered to France, and for an account of its experiences there, we can

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not do better than quote from Correspondent Rogers:

"After crossing the channel," says Mr. Rogers, "we landed at Cherbourg, and after three days departed thence for we knew not where, riding aboard box cars. * * *

We traveled, or rather rambled and bumped eastward toward Paris, passing through Alencon, thence to Le Mans, Laval and Ploermal, at which latter place we staid for a couple of weeks. Then we took a long hike with heavy packs to Camp De Meucon where we were when the news of the armistice reached us * * *

"On November 30 the regiment began moving toward Brest, the port of embarkation, being again loaded into cattle cars. After arriving at Brest we stumbled about in the mud, rain and darkness till we finally found some barracks. * *

"We were at the rest camp, so-called, for almost two weeks. Each day almost the whole battery was got out to help unload ships, work in the sawmill, or at anything that the camp commander wanted done.

"On December 13 we acted as guard of honor to President Wilson and party upon his arrival at Brest, and of course felt quite dignified about it. The next day we embarked upon the President's ship, the George Washington, and Sunday evening at 2:15 sailed out of the harbor of Brest for home."

The George Washington, according to Sergeant Hayden Bear, made dock at Hoboken on Christmas eve. Thence Battery E., with the rest of its regiment, went to Camp Merritt, N. J., where it remained about two weeks, thence to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where the men were discharged January 16, 1919. The next day they reached Madison in a body and were given a joyful ovation, including a big chicken dinner at the armory; and thus ended the history of our home company as a unit in the World War.

IV.

THE HOME GUARDS: COMPANY K. LIBERTY GUARDS. HANOVER STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

On September 12, 1917, William Ogden, then acting chairman of the Council of Defense, called a meeting at the court house for the purpose of organizing a company of home guards for local militia service. Mr. Ogden, Capt. A. D. Vansdol and Sheriff George Monroe were the committee having the movement in charge. The call was well responded to and at the meeting twenty-eight volunteers signed the following enlistment agreement:

"We, the undersigned residents of Jefferson County, in the State of Indiana, and not being subject to the selective conscription laws of the United States now in force because of our age or legal exemptions therefrom, do hereby enlist in, and become members of the Jefferson County Home Guard, in said county, and subject to service within the boundary of said county only, and not elsewhere, in defense of persons and property in said county, and the enforcement of law and order therein, subject to the call of the sheriff of this county, or other lawful authority for and within said county.

"We pledge ourselves to loyally support the government of the United States of America, and the State of Indiana and the lawfully constituted authorities thereof in all efforts to bring to a speedy and successful termination the present war against the German Empire and its allies.

"This the 12th day of September, 1917."

R. F. Stanton was chosen captain of the organization.

With further publicity the list of volunteers slowly increased in numbers and drilling was carried on at the armory for about two months. The question of equipment for the company was a leading problem and Captain Stanton visited the Attorney General's office to solicit aid toward such equipment but found that it could not be given. However, he was informed that the organization of ten State militia

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companies had been decided upon and it was suggested that Jefferson County form one of these. In that case a full equipment of rifles, ammunition, uniforms, etc., would be furnished by the State. The difference between such a militia company and the "Home Guards" was that the former would be subject to State-wide service and to State regulations. The local quota would be seventy-five men, and those under and over the draft age limits would be eligible to enlistment.

At a meeting in the high school building on November 16th, the change proposed was discussed and after some further agitation, Col. Charles A. Garrard, of the Adjutant-General's office, visited Madison, on November 28th, and mustered in the new company to take the place of the old one, with a roster of fifty-six men and R. F. Stanton as captain. The company was assigned to the 2nd regiment, 3rd battalion, Indiana State Militia, as Company K., other companies in the battalion being from Shelbyville, Lebanon and Anderson.

September 1, 1918, Lieutenant Frank J. Pritchard was promoted to the captaincy, R. F. Stanton resigning, and on November 10th, Melvin W. Blackard was commissioned 2nd lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by Lieutenant Yunker entering the regular army. After Mr. Yunker's return home he was commissioned first lieutenant of the home company.

October 16, 1919, Captain Pritchard with Company K was ordered to report to Adjutant General Harry B. Smith at Indiana Harbor, Ind., for duty during the steel strike at that place, and they were in service there seventeen days.

April 22, 1920 Company K was mustered out of service by Major Earl McKee, a member of the staff of Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith. In dismissing the men, Major McKee complimented them on their patriotic service and advocated the organization of a new Madison company as a unit in the National Guard system that will replace the State Militia.

Military Beginnings.

THE LIBERTY GUARDS.

The Liberty Guards company, of Middlefork, Jefferson County, was an organization formed in response to a proclamation by Governor Goodrich calling into State militia service men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. This was classed as the "sedentary militia," and was to serve as a home guard. The service was voluntary and the preliminary step toward a local organization was a petition signed by not less than fifty citizens of the community stating their desire to form a unit of the Liberty Guard, with assurance that such unit would maintain an interest in the work for the period of the war.

The Middlefork neighborhood was, we believe, the only one in this county to take steps conformable to the governor's appeal and on February 9, 1919, the recruits assembled at the Middlefork church for the purpose of organization and physical examination.

The officers chosen were: John Smith, captain; Ed Wilson, first lieutenant; Ralph E. Craig, second lieutenant.

The physical examination, conducted by Dr. Vincent Shepherd and Dr. J. F. Lewis, eliminated some of the applicants, but we are told that "54 came through all right."

HANOVER S. A. T. C.

Reference has already been made to military organization in the student body of Hanover College very soon after the declaration of war. At our solicitation, Dr. W. A. Millis, president of the college, has submitted the following succinct statement which puts in a nutshell the part the school played in the program for preparedness.

"The plans for the 1919 campaign, then thought by the military authorities as necessary to the winning of the war, revealed a shortage of 150,000 line officers. The results secured by the intensive training of college men had been so satisfactory that the War Department turned again to the colleges and universities for this complement of officer can-

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didates. Standard colleges willing to serve their country in this emergency and possessing the necessary facilities were selected and reorganized to give an intensive training preliminary to the regular officers training in the camps. Only volunteer soldiers qualified for college entrance were accepted. As rapidly as these men demonstrated the possession of proper academic and personal qualifications they were to be transferred to the camp schools.

"Hanover College promptly accepted the call to service and entered into contract with the Government for the housing, subsistence and instruction of soldiers. October first, 1918, the Hanover Unit of S. A. T. C. was formally established under command of Lieut. Henry E. Dodd, with President W. A. Millis as director of academic activities, and Dr. S. A. Whitsitt as medical officer. One hundred twenty-five soldiers were admitted to the "unit." The men were discharged December 21, following the signing of the armistice, and by mutual agreement and satisfactory adjustment of costs by the Government the contract between the College and the Armory was annulled.

"The enterprise was pronounced eminently successful by the military inspectors, and if the war had continued a large percentage of the men would have been accepted as officers."

V.

WORK OF THE DRAFT BOARD.

The conscription law making all male citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31 subject to the call for military duty, passed Congress May 18, 1917. This opened the way to a tremendous task—the biggest of the kind that America had ever attempted. Not only did it mean a complete registration of the millions of men throughout the country between the ages specified, but there had to be a vast separating and classifying process—first the separation of the physically fit from the unfit and then the classing of the fit in accordance with an elaborate scheme that aimed at the greatest possible military efficiency. For every actual fighting man on the firing line at least two or three men were required in other capacities and the plan was to select accordingly. Some men, by reason of the necessity of their vocations, were more useful at home than in the field and there were various grounds for exemption.

The machinery essential to the accomplishment of this work was local registration and draft boards acting in conjunction with and under the instructions of the State and Federal authorities. In Indiana Governor Goodrich took steps toward organization as early as April 28th, three weeks before Congress passed the law, by appointing commissioners of three in each county to take charge of the arrangements for registration. These commissions were to consist of the clerk of the court, the sheriff and a third citizen of prominence. The three in Jefferson County were County Clerk Edward M. Prenatt, Sheriff George Monroe and ex-Representative Hiram Foster, and they on May 2nd, announced their selections of registrars for the various precincts in the county. The list was:

City of Madison:

First ward—Precincts: 1, George T. Mayfield; 2, Robert E. Manville; 3, Nicholas Robinus.

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Second ward—Precincts: 1, George H. Simpson; 2, Howard W. Graham; 3, William Ogden.

Third ward—Precincts: 1, Simeon E. Leland; 2, Joseph F. McKenna; 3, John F. Hammell.

Graham Township—Precincts: 1, Middleton Robertson; 2, Frank P. Wilson.

Hanover Township—Precincts: 1, Glenn Culbertson; 2, Henry M. Lee.

Lancaster Township—Precincts: 1, John L. Hammond; 2, Green B. Giltner.

Madison Township—Precincts: 1, Robert H. Wood; 2, George E. Sherlock; 3, William T. Seburn; 4, Samuel Wallace; 5, James Cornwall.

Milton Township—Precincts: 1, Evan Miller; 2, Albert E. Rogers; 3, W. W. Lane.

Monroe Township—Precincts: 1, W. L. Denny; 2, Avery Jordan.

Republican Township—William Kloefer.

Saluda Township—Precincts 1, Daniel S. Mills; 2, Dr. R. A. J. McKeand.

Shelby Township—Precincts: 1, John F. Todd; 2, Lucius T. Lee.

Smyrna Township—James W. Banta.

It should be said that although provision had been made for salaries for registrars those in Indiana contributed their services as a patriotic duty. It was estimated that if this volunteer work done in Jefferson County had been paid for, it would have cost at least five hundred dollars.

June 5, 1917, was the first registration day. It was rather anticipated that there would be some trouble owing to opposition to conscription, but the day passed off pretty much as an ordinary election does, the registrations being taken at the thirty-one voting precincts of the county. But few failed to obey the law. The figures of the Provost Marshal General Crowder to the Secretary of War show that the total

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number of registrants in our county was 1,299. Subsequent figures increased this to 1,306. Our gross quota under the first call was 171, but we were credited with 77 volunteer enlistments, thus leaving but 94 subject to the draft.

The next step to be taken was the elimination of the unfit and those otherwise entitled to exemption from those not exempt, through the agency of a local draft exemption board, appointed by Federal authority. Our local board first consisted of Dr. H. S. Hatch, Dr. O. A. Turner and Mr. George W. Miles, but afterwards County Clerk Edward M. Prenatt took the place of Mr. Miles. Dr. Hatch was president.

The task of this board was by no means a light one, involving as it did the physical examination of hundreds of men, the passing on claims for exemption, the compiling of data and the keeping pace with innumerable new rulings from headquarters touching the minutiae of the business. The tabulated results of their work following this first registration are of interest. They called for examination 518 men, of whom only 12 failed to appear; 311 were accepted as physically fit and 195 were rejected. Exemption was claimed by 225 and 186 of these were allowed, leaving 125 to be certified to the district board as eligible for military service. This 125 as a military residuum out of 518 after the eliminations, will give an idea of the sifting process that went with the selective draft.

Other figures show that out of 518, all but two were native citizens, and of the 1,299 registered 682 were married and 617 single. The total cost of this draft varied in different State, the average being \$4.93 for each man that was certified for service by the local boards. The cost in Indiana was \$3.57 per man. This cost increased with the extension of the selective draft and by October 1, 1918, it amounted to \$5.84 in Indiana with \$7.90 for an average of all the other States.

In 1918 three other registrations were taken, the dates

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being June 5, August 24 and September 12. The first two were for getting those who had reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917. The third, in accordance with an enlarged program and an increased demand for man power, conformed to a new law which included in the draft men between 18 and 21 and between 32 and 45. The June and August total was only 156, but the extension of the age limits added 2,054, making 3,516 for the county's grand total.

At the end of the first month the board was commended for the efficiency of its service. There had been examined 482 men, but this and the attendant clerical work took practically all the time of the two physicians and clerk, besides that of an assistant, Mrs. Clara Bear. Later the work was lightened by a change of method which reduced the number of registrants to be examined by first sending out questionnaires to them, the answers to these questionnaires, when returned, showing a certain percentage whom it was not necessary to call for examination at all. This but partially simplified the problem, however, for so many of the registrants were puzzled by the questionnaires that the board at times was swamped by seekers after information.

As the civilian population honored the county's volunteer body, Company I, by various demonstrations, as heretofore mentioned, so did it rally to show its appreciation of the drafted men and of the important task that lay ahead of them. Acting on a suggestion from the State Council of Defense arrangements were made for a great patriotic meeting to be held at Neavill's Grove, a picnicing spot, near Volga, at the approximate center of the county. To show their good will toward the country people, who were the promoters of the rally, as well as towards the soldiers, forty-nine of the leading business firms of Madison publicly announced their intentions of helping in every way possible to make the affair a success. The demonstration came off September 5th, with Dr. George B. Grosse, president of DePauw University,

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as the chief speaker, and with an attendance of perhaps three thousand people, six or eight hundred of whom were from Madison.

This was in the nature of a general compliment to the draftees, about the time the first ones were called, but thereafter their induction by small groups from time to time militated against further demonstrations except in the form of farewells and dances tendered by personal friends of the men.

ENTRAINMENTS.

The first drafted men to enter military service from Jefferson County were William Levi Tilford, Howard Lockridge and Joseph Skidmore, who left Madison September 6, 1917, entrained for Camp Taylor. These were followed in a day or so by Rayburn Young, of North Madison, and Floyd Mouser.

Between September 20, 1917 and October 15, 1918, approximately thirty-five quotas were entrained from Madison, these quotas running in number from a single man to groups of thirty or forty. The majority of them went to Camp Taylor, but some were scattered over the country to various camps and training schools.

Practically all of these men were photographed, when they entrained, by Mr. Louis Cohen, who by virtue of his active interest in this work was appointed official photographer of the county. To Mr. Cohen, before as well as after this appointment, the county is indebted for a pictorial record of our soldiers and of war-time scenes in Madison. The collection consists of more than fifty pictures, a complete set of which is preserved by the Historical Commission. The names of the men entrained and dates of entrainment are preserved by the county historical society.

VI.

THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

To convey an idea of the function of the County Council of Defense and its relations to the larger system, we reproduce in full a communication from the State Council of Defense to Judge F. M. Griffith, of the Jefferson County Circuit Court. It read:

"State Council of Defense, May 28, 1917.

"Dear Judge:

"No doubt you are advised of the organization, under the direction of the Federal Government, of the State Council of Defense, operating in connection with the National Council of Defense. In line with the Department's wishes the Governor has organized such a State Council of Defense for Indiana, which has opened headquarters in the State House and is preparing to do such services as is possible for it to perform until the close of the war.

"In line with the Government's wishes and the suggestions of the National Council of Defense and the War Department, steps were taken Friday to organize county councils of defense. To that end a resolution was passed that the judges of the Circuit Courts be requested to name seven persons in each county in his circuit. A copy of the resolution passed by the State Council of Defense is enclosed. We will appreciate very much if you will read this carefully and act accordingly, and as soon as the council has been appointed by you, will see that the name of the chairman is sent to us.

"The purpose of the State Council of Defense, in brief, is to co-operate with the Federal Government in organizing and directing the resources of the State in men and materials to make them effective for National use.

"The government is going about this matter in a very careful and comprehensive manner. They are very anxious that the States co-operate by the organization of the State

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Councils. Necessarily, and because it is a national matter, the Secretary of War suggests, of course, that the general direction of the whole matter will be in Washington, but he says that the strength of their organization will depend upon the efficiency with which the organization of the several States and smaller political divisions is carried out. He says that while they can make no forecast as to the length of the war, every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as though it were going to be long and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest and most effective way; that this means the mobilization of the energy and strength of the country in an industrial as well as a military way, and to preserve, as far as possible, the country from unnecessary dislocations of its industrial, commercial, agricultural and community life; that the maximum of co-operation is the essential measure of the efficiency of the whole matter.

"We will very much appreciate your co-operation in this matter."

More specifically the function of the County Council of Defense as a part of a nation-wide system, was to impose upon the people of its county whatever measures were deemed necessary to war efficiency. "Win the War" was the national slogan, and the civilian contribution to that end needed direction under authority. Duly invested with such authority the local council, acting in close cooperation (in this county, at least) with the food and fuel administrators, concerned itself with the production and conservation of food stuffs, with the fuel situation, with cases of disloyalty, and, in short, with whatever might help or hinder in the great task before the country.

Pursuant to the appeal from the State Council, Judge Griffith appointed as members of a county council H. O. Woolford, chairman; Mrs. M. C. Garber, Nicholas Robinus and J. R. Inglis, all of Madison; James T. Green, of North Madison; Russell Fewell, of Hanover Township, and John J.

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Denny, of Monroe Township. Subsequently Mr. Woolford resigned on account of military activities, and was succeeded by William Ogden, who continued as chairman until the council was officially mustered out of service by the governor of the State.

Owing, perhaps, to the fact that the whole scheme was too much of an innovation to easily get under way, the county councils generally seem not to have made much of a showing until further stimulus was applied. On July 14th, 1917, Prof. W. O. Mills, of Purdue University, representing the food committee of the State Council of Defense, came to Jefferson County and attempted to perfect the organization and to get it into working shape, and the following September the national council sent out speakers to stir up the local council and the people. Madison was visited September 26th by three of these representatives—R. W. Jinnett, C. C. Whitlock and A. R. Sills, Jr. The burden of their addresses was, the seriousness of the situation, the part that the civil population would have to take in the world war, and the pressing need for the conservation and production of food stuffs.

At that time our council was re-organized for business with the following committees supplementing the seven members above named, who constituted the council proper:

Finance: J. Wilbur Cornett, chairman; Charles Cravens, Robert T. Danner.

Food Production, Stimulation and Conservation: Joseph M. Cravens, chairman; Mrs. J. L. Fuelling, Charles E. Irwin, J. C. F. Schmidlap, Levi Danner.

Four Minute Men: Prof. Homer Long, chairman.

Enrollment of Men in Military Service: Capt. A. D. Vanosdol, chairman; Edward M. Prenatt, Walter Caplinger.

Jefferson County Guard: Capt. A. D. Vanosdol, chairman; Sheriff George A. Monroe, R. F. Stanton (captain of Madison company).

Committee on Public Health: W. G. Rogers, chairman;

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DRS. C. A. Turner, Madison; Vincent Shepherd, Dupont; S. A. Whitsitt, Kent; C. P. Harwood, Brooksburg; C. W. Denny, Bellevue.

Women's Activities: Mrs. M. C. Garber, chairman; Messrs. S. G. Boyd, R. W. Cochran, Edward Eggleston, R. L. Ireland, David Johnson, W. O. McLelland, J. W. Milligan, Wm. Ogden, Edward E. Powell, W. G. Rogers, Elmer Scott, Marcus Sulzer, J. W. Tevis, and Miss Mayme Horuff.

Township Secretaries: Graham, Mrs. Hiram Foster; Hanover, Mrs. Frank Craig; Madison, Mrs. G. F. Crozier; Republican, Mrs. W. A. Crosby; Saluda, Mrs. Evelyn Wells; Shelby, Miss Agnes Bishop; Smyrna, Mrs. Walter A. Ritchie.

Boys' Working Reserve: Miss Etta Hoffstadt, chairman.

But the Council of Defense could not do its work properly without funds and the county commissioners were twice asked for an appropriation. The first time the request was refused on the ground that such appropriation was not authorized by law, there being no legislative provision for such emergency. Nevertheless, in this general emergency most of the counties had made appropriations, though the proceeding was somewhat irregular, and after a second appeal made by a committee consisting of Messrs. Marcus Sulzer, P. E. Bear, John McGregor, A. D. Vanosdol, G. M. Daily and A. C. Greiner, our commissioners followed the precedent. There was no appropriation for 1917; that for 1918 was \$1,092.75, and that for 1919 was \$1,000.

Meanwhile a number of patriotic citizens who were most active in the work of "helping win the war" gave not only of their time but of their money for incidental expenses. The duties of Food Administrator Harper, for example, necessitated much stenographic work; the same was true of Fuel Administrator Seburn and of William Ogden, the Council of Defense chairman. All of these and others—more, in fact, than the chronicler could definitely trace—saw their tasks through at personal expense when the situation demanded

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it and said nothing further about it. Senator J. M. Cravens, to cite one more instance, himself rented and furnished an office room for the clerical work of filling out questionnaires.

This filling of questionnaires as a first step in the selective scheme was one of the tedious, time-consuming tasks that demanded faithful volunteer service, and there were periods when those who had the work in hand virtually laid aside their private business. This applied to pretty much every attorney of Madison. The machinery for accomplishing this work consisted of a legal advisory board of three members who appointed as associate members or assistants other local attorneys. The members of the advisory board were Messrs. J. M. Cravens, John McGregor and E. S. Roberts, and the associates Messrs. Hiram Francisco, A. D. Vanosdol, S. E. Leland, M. R. Sulzer, W. O. Ford, Emerson Lemen, S. J. Bear, Curtis Marshall, T. B. McGregor, H. J. Zearing, Nicholas Harper, B. F. Mouser, Harry Lemen, Charles O. McBride, P. E. Bear and Benjamin Noell.

In addition to the above those who had a recognized talent for public speaking were pressed into service as "four minute men" to spread the propaganda of conservation, thrift and patriotic duty by numerous brief speeches at the picture theatres, at the factories and elsewhere as opportunity offered.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

Immediately after the declaration of war, Indiana took steps toward agricultural mobilization and the conserving of food stuffs. This stimulus reached to the various counties and on April 7, 1917, agricultural organization was effected at the court house in Madison with J. H. Hanna, president; Glenn Culbertson, vice president; George Sherlock, secretary, and F. H. Austin, treasurer.

This took the name of "The Jefferson County Patriotic Agricultural Society." A feature of the general plan was the promoting of township organizations by the county societies,

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thus disseminating the interest throughout the rural districts, and pursuant to this "The Manville Patriotic Agricultural Society" was formed at a rally held at Manville, Milton Township, on April 16th. The officers of this branch were: Victor Vernon, president; Charles Martin, vice president; William Moore, treasurer, and Albert Scott, secretary.

In September, 1917, the State Council of Defense urged, through Mr. Ogden, the local chairman, an increased acreage of wheat and rye, the apportionment for Jefferson County being, for wheat, 24,000 and for rye 1,000 acres. As a result of this appeal the acreage for wheat, as estimated by the W. Trow milling company in October, was 20,000 to 24,000 acres as against 10,000 to 15,000 acres for the preceding year, and in 1918, there was a banner crop of this grain.

In the spring of 1918 the idea was conceived of organizing for farm work the drafted men who remained at home by reason of deferred classification. These to the number of 950, were notified to meet at the Court House for the purpose of perfecting a working society. There was a good response; the meeting was addressed by Dr. W. A. Millis, president of Hanover College, who emphasized the importance of a vigorous food program, and the result was an organization with branches reaching into each township which, according to a subsequent report of the county agent, "proved a valuable asset to the promotion of agricultural work." To quote this report further "It was through this organization that a large number of farmers were interested in using pulverized limestone. Also through its channels a 25% increase in the acreage of wheat was obtained. Furthermore this organization assisted in getting over 500 farmers to field-select their seed corn, and fifty-three farmers to erect fifty-three new silos, and they have made numerous surveys for the department."

Food production and food conservation were promoted in many ways. Ministers from their pulpits spoke on this subject; there were talks addressed to the school children,

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and merchants were asked to make window displays illustrating methods of conservation. A Hoosier pledge card campaign and "conservation week" was conducted between the dates of October 28 and November 4, 1917.

Steps were also taken in August, 1917, toward organizing throughout the county a "Boys' Working Reserve," the purpose of which was to enlist in agricultural work boys from 16 to 20 years of age. Miss Etta M. Hoffstadt, who had taken a course in food conservation at Purdue University, was the local director representing this movement, and through her twenty-two bronze badges were awarded to Jefferson County boys by the federal authority. The recipients of this honor were William A. Reidel, Howard B. Kuppler, Oliver P. James, Thomas L. Schrieber, Delbert O. Ackerman, Harry D. Linenweber, Geo. V. Reul, Stanley H. Reidel, Harry E. Walker, Richard H. Davis, and Glenn F. Hewitt, all of Madison; Delbert E. Peacock, Deputy; Earl G. Palmer, Edwin V. O'Neel, Waldo A. Judkins, Harley S. Graston and Charles J. Nichols, of Dupont; Osmer Richmond, Wray R. Waters and Ralph B. Green, of North Madison; Harold C. Voris, Hanover; Roy E. Langdon, Kosmosdale.

In Jefferson County, as elsewhere, however, the people awakened but slowly to the urgency of the things preached, and by way of an extra stimulus a big "war conference" was held in Madison on February 11, 1918. This consisted of three sessions broken up into various sectional meetings held at the Grand Opera House, the court house, the high school building and Trinity Church, where the questions of civilian war duties were discussed from every angle by the aid of visiting speakers, among whom were C. V. Stansbury, of the National Food Administration; H. A. Stevens, of Purdue University; Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, of Indianapolis, and Lieutenant Hector McQuarrie, of the British army.

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WOMAN'S SECTION COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The local Council of Defense was greatly aided in its work by the zeal and faithfulness of the women, organized as the "Woman's Section," with Mrs. M. C. Garber, as chairman. This virtually separated the council into two cooperating parts and calls for a separate consideration of the women's work. The Woman's Section not only distinguished itself by energy and initiative but kept the fullest and most methodical records that have fallen into the hands of the present writer, and the account here presented of the organization and its activities is but an abridged form of an historical sketch written by Mrs. Garber, the chairman.

The Woman's Section of Jefferson County began its specific duties, independently, says Mrs. Garber, "responding to instructions from the Woman's Section of the State Council for its work.

"The first assignment of duty was the quota of socks for the gift of 4,000 pairs to the first Indiana regiment to go to the front. Forty-seven pairs were asked of Jefferson County, to be completed and delivered by September 1. Sixty pairs were done and delivered by August 25.

"To carry on this work the county was organized by the appointment of a chairman in each of the ten townships, as follows: Graham, Miss Lucy Robertson; Hanover, Mrs. Frank Craig; Lancaster, Miss Mary Lewis; Madison, Mrs. David Johnson; Milton, Mrs. William Dow; Monroe, Mrs. Charles W. Denny; Republican, Mrs. W. A. Crosby; Saluda, Miss Hazel Gorrell; Shelby, Miss Agnes Bishop; Smyrna, Mrs. Walter Ritchie.

"A meeting of these chairmen for organization was held July 24 with a good attendance. The work to which they were called was fully outlined and assignment made of the knitting—five pairs of socks to each township. The quotas were completed one week ahead of schedule time. The county went over the top in amount also, one-third more pairs of

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socks being sent than was asked for.

"August 9 a second called meeting was held at the headquarters. The subject to be discussed was the conservation of the food products of the county for supplying the local demands for the ensuing winter, but the requirements of the pure food laws, such as printed tables with the name of person submitting each article, ingredients, etc., proved an insurmountable obstacle to the project.

"Simultaneously with the organization of the county a city committee, consisting of representatives of the churches and clubs was appointed. These were the women of executive ability and wide influence from the several wards of the city, the purpose being to reach all parts and all people. Following is the committee:

"Mrs. M. C. Garber, chairman; Mrs. W. G. Rogers, vice chairman; Mesdames Edward Eggleston, R. L. Ireland, W. O. McLelland, J. W. Milligan, Edward Powell, Marcus Sulzer, R. W. Cochran, W. D. Ogden, David Johnson, John W. Tevis, E. R. Trow, Elmer E. Scott, E. B. Sheldon, and Misses Mary Horuff and Carolyn Ford.

"Through the city and county organizations the State registration of women was effected by means of the first and second food card campaigns. During a two months' absence from the county of the chairman of the Woman's Section, the vice chairman, Mrs. W. G. Rogers, discharged the duties of the chairman through that period (October and November, 1917) with great efficiency. The second food card campaign was under Mrs. Rogers' administration, and was a notable success.

"On November 12 instruction was issued by the State chairman, Mrs. Carlisle, for an extension of county organization along the lines adopted by the national committee calling for division chairmen to whom the several departments of work should be entrusted. The following appointments were submitted to the State chairman and endorsed:

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"Enrollment, Mrs. M. C. Garber. Food Production, Mrs. R. W. Cochran. Home Economics, Mrs. M. R. Sulzer. Child Welfare, Mrs. W. O. McLelland. Health and Recreation, Mrs. W. D. Ogden. Food Conservation, Mrs. W. G. Rogers. Liberty Loan, Mrs. J. W. Tevis. Red Cross, Mrs. E. R. Trow. Allied Relief, Miss Carolyn Ford. Social Service, Mrs. W. O. McLelland. Education, Mrs. E. B. Sheldon. Women in Industry, Miss Ella Wade. Publicity, Mrs. E. E. Scott. Instruction for this work was sent by the State chairman December 3d. The appointments were made at once and the department work begun.

"The Jefferson County war conference was held February 11, 1918, and was in every respect a great success. The session of the Women's Section was held in Trinity Church, a martial character being imparted by the soldierly bearing of the uniformed Boy Scouts who acted as ushers and pages. The program was as follows:

"Outline of proposed work, Mrs. M. C. Garber, chairman. General discussion, by division and township chairmen. Address, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, chairman State fourteen-minute women. Conference of county fourteen-minute women, conducted by chairman of State committee.

"Registration with the national card was begun March 23rd by the appointment of registrars covering all territory in town and county, the former on the block system and the latter by school districts. Registration classes for instruction of registrars and registrants were held in every township except two, whose organizations met with that of a neighboring township. The first was in Madison, April 5th, the last in Hanover the week preceeding the registration drive. A committee of assistants accompanied the chairman of each class and aided in registering all women present. The number of women in each township, according to the census of 1910, was given to the township chairman, and she was expected to register 100 per cent. As a matter of fact, while

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the census gave 4,085 women for the county, 4,447 were registered.

"The withdrawal of Mrs. Rogers, vice chairman and food conservation chairman, left vacant these offices and Mrs. R. W. Clements was appointed to fill the vacancies April 10, 1918. She accompanied the registration committee on its township visitations, instituting throughout the county food clubs under the direction of the State food administration.

"Through Professor Christie, the head of the State agricultural bureau, Mrs. Clements secured a course of food demonstrations by Miss Reba Smith, a food demonstrator from Purdue University. Six demonstrations were given, from May 13 to 18, before women of each township, neighboring townships combining their meetings when possible.

"The year for which the County Council was appointed expired May 31st, and the appointments for the ensuing year were: W. D. Ogden, chairman; B. H. Doddridge, County Agent, Secretary; J. W. Cornett, Treasurer; Nicholas Harper, Food Administrator; W. T. Seburn, Fuel Administrator; Mrs. M. C. Garber, Woman Member; James Green, Labor Member.

"The Student Nurse Reserve Campaign was at once opened in connection with the Red Cross. The committee from the council was Mrs. E. R. Trow, R. C. chairman; Miss Carolyn Ford, vice R. C. chairman, and Mrs. S. G. Boyd, chairman Student Nurse Course, K. D. H. Thorough work was done by the committee and their many aides throughout the county, but it was not possible to fill the quota. A fair percentage were enrolled, however. Under the direction of the State chairman regular monthly meetings were instituted, the first being held August 15th, in the Council of Defense headquarters in the Masonic Temple. Full reports from all chairmen were given at these meetings and three copies of the minutes, typewritten, were prepared

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by the secretary, one for the records, one for the report to the State chairman and one for the county chairman. Full reports of all called and regular meetings were forwarded to the State chairman by the first of each month.

"The influenza ban closed all meetings through the late fall and early winter and seriously interrupted activities. Individual work, however, was continued in all departments, in the interest of reconstructive measures, after November 11th.

"To this it should be added that the following group of 'fourteen-minute women' were chosen to speak before the women of the county on such subjects as registration of women, liberty loans, thrift stamps, Red Cross, food conservation, etc.; Mrs. Eliza B. Sheldon, Mrs. Elias J. Scott and Mrs. Gaylord Crozier, for Madison Township; Mrs. Corda M. Eldridge, for Saluda; Mrs. Wm. O'Neal, for Lancaster, Graham and Smyrna; Miss Eloise Millis, for Hanover; Mrs. Charles Irwin, for Monroe; Miss Mary Hensler, for Republican; Mrs. Jesse Salyers, for Shelby; Mrs. Howard Coleman, for Milton. Miss Ella Porter Griffith was chairman of the organization."

The Woman's Council had its own motor corps in accordance with a State-wide scheme. It was rather late before this corps was formally organized, but prior to that the women used their own machines and drove them, donating time and service as well as cars. But for them the drives could not have been carried out.

The same may be said regarding the volunteer service of the men's section of the Council.

FOOD AND FUEL ADMINISTRATIONS.

The food and fuel administrations of Jefferson County were so closely allied with the Council of Defense that they may be regarded as auxiliary to that branch of the war work. Virtually the administrators were officers of the law empowered to enforce the various regulations whereby the gov-

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ernment sought to promote food and fuel conservation. In foods the policy was to restrict sales on certain articles of consumption, such as lard, flour and sugar; to lessen the demand of the scarcer articles by the use of substitutes, as corn meal for flour; to reduce meat consumption by the observance of certain "meatless days," and so on. In fuel the aim was to protect the consumer and relieve, as much as possible, the hardships arising from the abnormal situation by the fixing of prices and the restricting of coal consumption where in the judgment of the administration it was unnecessary and at the expense of the necessities of the community.

Mr. Nicholas Harper was appointed food administrator for Jefferson county by Herbert Hoover, November 24, 1917, and served in that capacity throughout the war, administering his oft-times unpleasant duties without fear or favor, as the files of the local newspapers during that period amply testify. In addition to regulating the use of foods he exercised authority in the threshing of wheat through the county, preventing unnecessary delays; in the prompt moving of wheat to market, and in the unloading of food-stuffs from cars, while the rationing of sugar was one of his most vexatious problems. Mr. Harper was one of those who gave of his time without salary and at the expense of his private business, and toward the end of his services was commended by Mr. Hoover in an appreciative message sent through Mr. Barnard, the State food administrator. Mr. Harper's duties ceased December 7, 1919.

The Rev. William T. Seburn, of North Madison, was appointed fuel administrator for this county November 2, 1917, and was honorably discharged from the office February 28, 1919, throughout which period he served without pay. The source material at hand gives a very inadequate idea of Mr. Seburn's exact work, and when requested by the historian to supply a written sketch of the same he submitted the following very concise statement as to his activities:

"Fixed prices; distributed coal; procured coal; enforced heatless days, lightless nights and gasless Sundays; provided

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wood stations; maintained coal supplies for industries and schools; scattered war propaganda; served as chairman of four-minute men."

As a matter of fact the shortage of the coal supply during the severe winter of 1917-18 caused much suffering and a debt of gratitude is due Mr. Seburn for his earnest efforts to relieve that suffering by controlling so far as possible the fuel distribution and increasing so far as he could the fuel supply.

VII.

RAISING MONEY FOR THE WAR.

The Liberty Loans, Victory Loan and War Saving Stamps drives, with which every citizen is familiar, was the government's method of raising directly from the American people the vast sums of money necessary to finance our part in the world war. All told there were six of these government campaigns for what was known as the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Victory loans, and the War Saving Stamps drive.

The first Liberty Loan raised the sum then required with little trouble and in Jefferson County there was no demonstration and nothing that could properly be called a "drive."

Second Liberty Loan.

This drive was pushed in October, 1917. The sum set for this county to raise was \$355,000. One method of securing publicity was by the services of volunteer "four minute men" who spoke briefly on the subject at churches, at the picture theatres, and wherever opportunity offered, thus educating the people to the immediate need. Among these speakers we find mention of Rev. M. L. Guthneck, Rev. J. W. Turner, Prof. W. Guy Pender, Prof. Homer Long, E. E. Scott, R. L. Ireland and Jos. Colgate. Mr. Scott raised \$8,700 by personal

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solicitation, and \$6,650 were subscribed by the employes of the Southeastern Hospital. J. W. Tevis was chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

(Third Liberty Loan.

Was promoted in April, 1918, with J. W. Tevis as director of the campaign in Jefferson County, the quota for the county this time being \$393,500. For obvious reasons these drives, making successive demands upon the people at short intervals increased the difficulty of raising funds and necessitated a corresponding increase of pressure. For the third drive a "Women's Department of the Jefferson County Liberty Loan" was organized with Mrs. J. W. Tevis as chairman, assisted by the following ladies in the various parts of the county:

City of Madison: Mrs. W. G. Rogers, Mrs. David Johnson, Miss Frances Ross, Mrs. T. B. McGregor and Mrs. Oliver H. Roe. Graham township, Mrs. Hiram Foster, Deputy. Hanover township, Miss Carrie Craig, Hanover. Lancaster township, Mrs. Mattie A. Richardson, Dupont. Monroe township, Mrs. Chas. E. Irwin, Route 4, Madison. Milton township, Mrs. Clifford A. McKay, Brooksbury. Madison township, Mrs. John Ledgerwood, R. F.D., Madison. Republican township, Miss Mary Hensler, Kent. Smyrna township, Mrs. Walter A. Ritchie, Route 6, Madison. Shelby township, Mrs. Jesse F. Salyers, Canaan. Saluda township, Mrs. Cordie Monroe Eldridge, Route 1, Hanover.

As part of a nation-wide plan preparations were made for opening the drive by a demonstration in Madison of exceptional magnitude, and this came off on the sixth of April, 1918. The cardinal feature was one of the biggest parades ever held in the city, which marched and counter-marched the length of Main street to the music of the Elks and Hanover bands. The Home Guards militia, the fraternal orders, the Red Cross, the schools and other organizations were represented. The school children sang patriotic songs in front of the court house and after the parade there was a meeting in the

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court room with speakers and a musical program.

Elsewhere in the county there were meetings and Liberty Loan addresses, and the campaign was given unusual publicity by a series of full page ads, contributed by the following firms and individuals: J. E. C. F. Harper & Co., The Courier Co., The Herald Co., Marks & Benson Co., Madison Light & Railway Co., W. H. Miller & Sons, John Knoebel & Son, Daily & Roth Co., W. Trow Co., Madison Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Mrs. E. E. Powell, Madison Telephone Co., J. W. Cornett, N. Horuff & Sons, National Branch Bank, and First National Bank.

The city of Madison put \$31,500 of its sinking fund into the bonds. Juniata Tribe No. 24, I. O. R. M., invested \$500, and individual members of that order subscribed to the amount of \$10,800. The drive continued throughout the month of April, closing May 5th, with a subscription of about \$500,000, every bank in the county exceeding its quota.

Fourth Liberty Loan.

This drive opened in Jefferson County at Canaan, Shelby Township, on Sunday, September 29th, with Rev. W. W. Logan, J. W. Cornett, E. E. Scott and Jesse Salyers as speakers, supplemented by the Elks band for music. It called for \$646,000 as the county quota—nearly twice that of the third loan. and this was subscribed in full after strenuous work by the campaign organization, of which J. W. Cornett was chairman, with the following assistants:

District chairman, R. A. McKinley, Jeffersonville; vice chairman, H. S. Moffett; director of publicity, Walter Caplinger; director of speakers, M. R. Sulzer; director of women, Mrs. John W. Tevis; director of sales, W. H. Miller; director of bankers, John W. Tevis.

Executive Committee: H. S. Moffett, Elmer E. Scott, W. H. Miller, Walter Caplinger and Mrs. John W. Tevis.

Township Chairmen—men's committee: Graham, Hiram Foster; Hanover, Chas. Schmidlap; Lancaster, S. E. O'Neel; Madison, Dr. Jas. W. Milligan, Frazier Hitz, W. H. Smith;

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Milton, Clifford McKay; Monroe, James Miles; Republican Dr. S. A. Whitsitt; Saluda, Chas. E. Dean; Shelby, Jesse Salyers; Smyrna, Mrs. Walter Ritchie.

Township Chairmen — women's committee: Graham, Mrs. Hiram Foster; Hanover, Miss Carrie Craig; Lancaster, Mrs. Officer; Madison, Mrs. E. G. Philips; Milton, Miss Lula Salyers; Monroe, Mrs. Chas. E. Irwin; Republican, Mrs. Ora Fuelling; Saluda, Mrs. W. D. Wells; Shelby, Mrs. Jesse Salyers; Smyrna, Mrs. Walter Ritchie.

Woman's Committee, city of Madison: Mrs. Oliver Roe, Miss Mary Glass, Mrs. Marcus Sulzer, Mrs. W. T. Hafley, Mrs. David Johnson, Mrs. J. J. Rapp, Mrs. Champ Kahn, Miss Jeanette Wilson and Mrs. H. W. Graham (for D. A. R.).

As in the third loan, the merchants of Madison liberally contributed advertising space in the papers, the donors being: Dustin Ely, Lotz Bros., Wm. A. Beerck, R. L. Ireland, Sulzer Bros., Chas. Fischer, George Gertz, Peter Petrokos, M. Ernst & Co., Jos. Steinhardt, Lodge Hardware Co., C. H. Rousch & Co., Cofield-Barber Grocery Co., C. A. Stanton's Sons, Madison Insurance Co., Rogers Drug Store, George C. Vail & Sons, Inglis Drug Store, F. E. Zepf & Co., Henry Schanauer, Lauer Bros., Fred Glass, John Mersdorff, Jacob Lucht, Levi Danner, Oscar C. Bear, The Herald Co., Patrick Lowry, F. W. Pfortner, F. W. Schneider, The Courier Co.

Victory Loan.

The fifth government loan, known as the "Victory Loan," the drive for which was pushed in April 1919, was made necessary by the aftermath of the war. Though the actual fighting was over the expenses were not, by any means, and large sums were still required. This time Jefferson County was called upon for \$439,000, which amount was raised with little trouble through the various banks.

War Savings Stamps.

Another method employed by the United States to

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raise war funds was by the sale of "War Savings Stamps," whereby the small investors could contribute to the financial support of the nation. These stamps, which were to be redeemed at the end of five years with accrued interest at the rate of 4%, per annum, could be paid for if desired, in 25 cent instalments, and by this plan it was deemed subscriptions could be secured from large numbers who could not invest in liberty bonds.

The Jefferson County quota was \$409,660, equalling \$20 for every man, woman and child in the county. The campaign for the first issue was to run for a year, and the newspapers were asked to contribute space for publicity during that time. A "War Savings Committee" was appointed with Senator J. M. Cravens as chairman. Subsequently it was re-organized with Prof. W. Guy Pender, the county superintendent of schools, as chairman. The various committee chairmen were: Joseph M. Cravens, John W. Tevis, E. E. Scott, John B. Lawler, E. S. Roberts, Charles Dickerson and Homer Long, and their assistants were, Wilbur Cornett, Russel K. Wyatt, Thomas McGregor, Charles Dibler, Mrs. Florence Wooten and Miss Gertrude Gibson, besides many others in the different townships whose names the writer has been unable to learn. There was a vigorous sub-drive for a smaller quota of \$51,000, and this ended June 5, over-subscribed, Saluda township, under the management of Clyde Hutsell, leading the others with \$5,656.50. It was estimated that the effort ran the subscriptions up to approximately \$100,000, but this was still far short of the total quota. After a brief interval another drive was launched by a method more drastic, perhaps, than anything ever attempted in this country. What this method was can best be shown by the following letter received by Professor Pender, the county chairman.

"June 8, 1918.

"My dear Mr. Pender:

"The plan for the National W. S. Drive on June 28th

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provides that a list of all tax payers and wage earners in each county must be prepared so that they can be officially notified to attend meetings that are forecast in the proclamation of the President. Your county, other than incorporated towns and cities, should be divided into school districts, and a list of all tax payers and wage-earners, with their addresses, immediately prepared. In the cities the names should be listed by wards or precincts. These names can be obtained from tax assessment sheets, poll books or perhaps through employers of labor. The preparation and assembling of these lists is made mandatory by a ruling of the Treasury Department.

"As explained at length at the conference in your district, every tax payer and wage earner is expected to pledge himself to buy as many stamps as he can pay for during the remaining months of the year 1918. All those invited by your representative who do not attend the meeting to be held the evening of the 28th of June, or if in attendance fail to buy stamps or sign the pledge to buy, and do not give a satisfactory reason for their failure to do so, which must be noted on a pledge card, must immediately be reported by you to me, and, under instructions, I shall forward such information to the Federal Government.

"To state the bald truth the Government intends to sell, either by direct sale or by pledge, the full quota of stamps assigned to the State of Indiana during the course of the drive that will terminate on June 28 and, in addition, will use the National W. S. S. Drive to determine definitely those who are slackers. You may understand that this elaborate machinery for ascertaining who are 100% Americans and who are not, has not been constructed without a serious end in view.

"Will you, with the assistance of your committee, immediately make the necessary preparations to secure these lists so that the preliminary work may be speedily completed and you will be able, without delay, to send post cards

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(which we furnish) notifying your tax payers and wage earners of the time and place and purpose of the meeting the evening of June 28th.

“Cordially yours,
“(Signed) FRANK E. HERING,
“Vice-Director.”

Whatever disapproval there may have been of this coercive experiment the concentrated drive which was carried out June 28 resulted in an over-subscription, running the total up to about \$425,000, as stated by Chairman Pender.

War Library Campaign.

In September, 1917, a drive was made for a “War Library” fund, to provide reading matter for the soldiers. Jefferson County’s quota was \$400 and a committee consisting of W. O. Ford, Curtis Marshall, W. H. Miller and J. W. Cornett was appointed by the Madison Library Board to solicit money for this purpose. On September 26 they reported having raised \$148 from thirty-eight subscribers.

NOTE—In all these campaigns service of one kind or another was rendered by so many that it is not possible to secure a full list of those who deserve to be mentioned.

DRIVES FOR AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

A distinguishing development of the world war was the active cooperation of a number of civilian agencies, acting on their own initiative, that applied their energies to keeping up the morale of the soldiers by making easier the hard conditions of life in camp and in the field.

Of these agencies the ones publicly recognized were, the Red Cross, Young Men’s Christian Association, Young Women’s Christian Association, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare League, War Camp Community Service and American Library Association.

While these over-lapped more or less in their functions,

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each aimed to occupy a distinct field. The services of the Red Cross on the battlefield and its work throughout the land contributed to by women everywhere, are familiar to all. The Y. M. C. A. is well known for its "huts" established in every camp as a home-like social center for the men. The Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare League maintained the same kinds of centers primarily for the benefit of Catholics and Jews. The Library Association established attractive and comfortable reading rooms and libraries in the cantonments. The Salvation Army gained a warm place in the hearts of the soldiers by catering to their physical comforts at the front. The Y. W. C. A. also provided rooms and comforts. The Camp Community Service had for one of its aims the establishment of social relations between the soldiers in camp and the citizens of adjacent towns, thus relieving the irksomeness and the temptations that accompany camp life. This, it should be said, is but an approximate description of their aims and activities.

The United War Drive.

The "United War Drive" was for funds to be divided among all of the agencies named with the exception of the Red Cross, which preferred to depend upon its own financial campaigns. It fixed a quota of something like \$26,000 for Jefferson County and set its canvass for November 11, 1918, the plan being to "go over the top" in one day's drive, if possible, and to that end a county-wide organization was formed with Elmer E. Scott as county chairman. Mr. Scott's assistants, appointed by him, were: Jos. R. Colgate, director of city canvass; W. H. Miller, chairman special committee; W. Guy Pender, chairman rural campaign; C. G. Dickerson, publicity director; Robert Yunker, publicity department; Mrs. Walter Caplinger, director of women's organization; Graham Ross, director of transportation; M. R. Sulzer, speakers' bureau; J. W. Cornett, treasurer; Joe L. Schofield and John C. Finch, directors of fac-

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tory canvass; Mrs. E. B. Sheldon, director of Victory Girls; Harry H. Stodgill, director of Victory Boys.

Mr. Colgate as city chairman appointed the following chairmen to serve in the respective wards: First ward: precinct 1, Richard Johnson; precinct 2, I. L. Stern and George T. Mayfield; precinct 3, J. J. Kasper. Second ward: precinct 1, Mrs. Champ Kahn, Miss Kronenberger; precinct 2, Miss Georgine Yunker; precinct 3, Miss Jeanette Wilson, Mrs. F. M. Harper. Third ward: precinct 1, Mrs. W. O. McLelland; precinct 2, Earl Miller; precinct 3, George Austermuhl.

Prof. W. G. Pender named the following chairmen in the various townships: Graham, Hiram Foster; Hanover, Frank Craig; Lancaster, F. O. Hoyt; Madison, Earl Storms and Geo. Sherlocke; Monroe, John Paugh; Milton, Frank Tevis and Albert Rogers; Republican, O. P. Temperly; Saluda, Dr. R. A. J. McKeand; Smyrna, Walter Ritchie and David Judkins; Shelby, Jesse Salyers.

Preliminary meetings to stir the people up were held over the county, and Prof. Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instructions, visited Madison and gave an address at Trinity church, but Jefferson was one of the counties that failed to "go over the top" in one day's drive. The signing of the armistice and the prevailing feeling that "the war was over" and there was no further urgent need for funds, undoubtedly made the task more difficult.

Another effort was put forth. Those having the work in hand reinforced by Rev. W. T. Seburn, Nicholas Harper, B. H. Doddridge, Earl Storm, Rev. W. W. Logan, William Ogden, James Green, H. H. Stodgill, W. H. Miller and Rev. S. R. McAlpin pushed the campaign desperately and reached the goal on November 27th.

Knights of Columbus Drives.

Before the attempt was made to raise a general fund by the plan of the United War Drive, three of the agencies in that combination, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., and

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the Y. W. C. A., conducted their separate campaigns in Jefferson County.

Madison Council 934, Knights of Columbus, made canvasses in July of 1917 and in May of 1918. The first of these was conducted with but little publicity and \$500 was raised by pulpit appeals in the four Catholic parishes of the county. The working committee on that occasion consisted of Joseph Steinhardt, J. J. Kasper, William H. Horuff and F. J. Schram. The second drive, during the week of May 6-14, aimed to secure \$2000 and there was a fuller organization than before. The committee workers, as given by Mr. Joseph Steinhardt, Grand Knight of the order, were:

General Committee—Joseph Steinhardt, chairman; Wm. H. Horuff, J. J. Kasper, H. V. Keller, John L. Voll, Geo. A. Zepf, Wm. R. Zepf, Wm. A. Beerck, C. G. Hunger, H. G. Schneider, G. J. Hummell.

Campaign Committee—J. J. Kasper, chairman; Wm. H. Horuff, Wm. A. Beerck, F. J. Schram, H. G. Schneider, Jos. Kennison.

Publicity Committee—J. B. Niesse, chairman; Leo B. Schroeder, Wm. R. Zepf.

Committee on Lists and Quotas—Charles N. Horuff, chairman; Wm. A. Beerck, H. V. Keller.

Preliminary Gifts Committee—Rev. M. L. Guthneck, chairman; J. J. Kasper, Wm. H. Horuff, Rev. Chas. Bilger, Rev. Chas. Gerdon.

Parish Team—St. Mary's and St. Anthony's Churches: Geo. A. Zepf, chairman; John L. Voll, Henry G. Schneider.

Parish Team—St. Michael's and St. Patrick's Churches: F. J. Schram, chairman; Geo. J. Hummel, Jos. Kennison.

"Madison Council 934 Knights of Columbus," says Mr. Steinhardt, "had taken liberty bonds and assisted in every drive that was made in the city of Madison and Jefferson County."

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Y. M. C. A. Drives.

The Young Men's Christian Association was one of the agencies that organized for war work soon after hostilities began. On May 18, 1917, a meeting was held at the Madison city hall, addressed by Thomas E. Davidson, a visiting organizer. The object was a "whirlwind campaign" to raise in the county \$1,200 for Y. M. C. A. work. The personnel of the local organization resulting from this meeting was as follows:

Press Committee—M. C. Garber, chairman; John Niesse, Curtis Marshall, Frank M. Harper, H. W. Graham.

Pulpit Committee—Rev. B. E. Antrobus, chairman; Father M. L. Guthneck, Rev. J. W. Turner, Rev. Broadwell, Dr. W. A. Millis, Rev. J. W. Moody, Rev. B. Arends.

Executive Committee—Robt. F. Stanton, chairman; J. W. Tevis, Elmer E. Scott, James E. Crozier, Robt. L. Ireland, Jos. M. Cravens, John McGregor, J. W. Cornett, Chas. N. Horuff, Charles Cravens, Dr. H. S. Hatch, John B. Lawler.

Dr. J. W. Milligan was permanent chairman of the organization; James Atwell, secretary and J. W. Cornett, treasurer.

The campaign was launched by a "flying squadron" touring the county in automobiles and giving addresses at the rural churches. The speakers, as published in the papers, were Messrs. M. C. Garber, W. O. Ford, H. H. Cope, Joseph M. Cravens, P. E. Bear, Homer Long, M. D. Wilson, E. E. Scott, Curtis Marshall, John McGregor, John Matthews, R. L. Ireland and Byron Mouser, and the churches from which contributions were secured, as reported by the treasurer, were:

Olive Branch, \$5.85; Hopewell Baptist, \$11.47; North Madison, Baptist, \$1.95; Kent M. E., \$21.85; Wirt Baptist, \$17.20; Jefferson Presbyterian, \$7.81; Canaan M. E., \$3.19; Mt. Zion M. E., \$35.60; Rykers Ridge Baptist, \$34.25; Liberty (Republican Township), \$6.61; North Madison Chris-

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tian (sum not reported); Monroe Presbyterian, \$8.30; Carmel United Presbyterian, \$10.50; Mt. Zion, Paynesville, \$5.00; Pisgah M. E., \$6.50; Dupont M. E. and Baptist (partial), \$92.40; Hebron Baptist, \$31.80; Brooksbury M. E., \$8.00; Home M. E., 80 cents; Morris Chapel, \$6.00; Smyrna Presbyterian, \$19.73; Kent Baptist, \$10.65; Trinity M. E., Madison, \$45.65; Grace M. E., Madison, \$17.00; First Presbyterian, Madison, \$92.35; Second Presbyterian, Madison, \$50.00; Canaan Baptist (sum not reported); Hanover M. E., \$6.00; Caledonia United Presbyterian (sum not reported). The total receipts of the drive were reported as \$1,262.56.

During the week beginning November 11, 1917, the Y. M. C. A. pushed another campaign for funds, the quota for Jefferson County this time being \$5,000. An initial meeting at Trinity Church, Madison, Sunday, November 11, was addressed by Lieutenant William Cochran and L. W. Bellamy, and one held at the city hall the following evening for the purpose of launching the drive had for the chief speaker J. W. Lilly, of Indianapolis. Elmer E. Scott was made chairman, Joseph R. Colgate, secretary and J. W. Cornett treasurer of the county organization, and these with the addition of Curtis Marshall and W. H. Miller constituted the executive committee. The township chairmen were: Graham, Hon. Hiram Foster; Hanover, Dr. W. A. Millis; Lancaster, Rev. W. C. Marshall; Milton, H. S. Merrill; Monroe, John Paugh and John S. Murphy; Republican, Rev. Joseph Cooper and Dr. S. A. Whitsett; Saluda, Mrs. Cordie M. Eldridge; Shelby, Jesse Salyers; Smyrna, V. K. Officer. Rykers Ridge was represented by R. H. Wood and North Madison by C. G. Boerner.

As before, meetings were held all over the county, with a large local working group in each township. The campaign lasted a month instead of a week, but it closed before mid-December over-subscribed by more than a thousand dollars, the total sum raised being \$6,157.95.

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Y. W. C. A. Drive.

In the early part of December 1917, the Young Women's Christian Association launched a drive for funds, the quota for Jefferson County being \$600. Comparatively little publicity was given it, and it took longer than the time set to accomplish the end sought, but the campaign closed with \$605.55 raised. It was a work of women for women. Those who participated were—Mrs. Elias Scott, county chairman; Mrs. Elmer Scott, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Homer Long, county secretary, with the following township chairmen: Graham, Miss Lucy Robertson; Hanover, Mrs. J. H. LaBach; Lancaster, Mrs. W. C. Marshall; Madison, Mrs. R. H. Wood; Milton, Mrs. Clifford McKay; Monroe, Mrs. Geo. Mickel; Republican, Mrs. Ora Fuelling; Saluda, Mrs. Cordie Eldridge; Smyrna, Mrs. Walter Ritchie; Shelby, Mrs. Jesse Salyers.

The war work of the Y. W. C. A., is set forth in a published statement, which we quote:

"A few of the specific things for which the Y. W. C. A., will use its funds are hostess houses in military cantonments and for centers where girls are enlisted in special war industries, many of these having no local association. A bureau of social morality is to be established. A feature of the Y. W. C. A. war work is to maintain a staff of the ablest women physicians to cooperate with a committee on social morality, to give instructions to mothers and girls in sex education, and to aid them in holding to safe moral standards in war time. Attention is also to be given to over-worked and under-fed women of France and other allied nations, and social centers and comforts will be established for the American nurses in the base hospitals of France."

Red Cross Drives.

Of the various auxiliary agencies that "helped win the war" by civilian service the Red Cross was far and away the most active and the most important one in Jefferson County, and it was the one most liberally contributed to by our people,

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both in money and free service.

Its beginning in Madison dates back to November, 1914, when the John Paul chapter of the D. A. R. took the initiative in assuming Red Cross work for the aid of European war sufferers, and through that organization considerable service was rendered. Soon after our entrance into the war the question of establishing a Red Cross chapter here came to the fore and a charter was secured from the national organization. The parties instrumental in getting the charter were, Mrs. George E. Trow, Miss Mary Hill, Wm. L. Hill, Rev. M. L. Guthneck, Judge Griffith, Clifford McKay, Dr. Milligan, M. C. Garber, John W. Tevis, M. R. Sulzer, Richard Johnson and Miss Caroline Blankinship, the first two circulating the necessary petition and the others being signers to it.

On June 16, 1917, the first campaign for members was launched by a meeting at the court house where Governor Goodrich was the main speaker. One of the Red Cross methods of raising funds was by a membership renewed annually, with a fee of one dollar, and this first drive was for 7,000 members in this county. The publicity and the appeals were more persistent and varied than those of any of the other agencies. None other claimed as much space in the daily papers throughout the war period; churches and moving picture theatres were utilized as speaking places; there were lawn fetes, entertainments and other "benefits," too numerous to specify. Meetings were held in the outlying townships and on August 9 the streets of Madison were enlivened by a Red Cross parade in which the familiar snow-white uniform with the scarlet symbol was varied by the khaki of Company I, marching in military array, and by floats and decorated autos and fire trucks. The D. A. R., Kings Daughters, Current Events Club and Sunday-school pupils participated in this demonstration, as did delegations from branch organizations at Kent, Pleasant Ridge, Manville and North Madison.

The result of this drive was far short of the 7,000 aimed

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at, and in January of 1918, a second drive was launched with the more modest quota of 4,500 set as the goal. Among other features of this campaign speaking committees visited all the factories and other establishments employing numbers of workmen in the effort to make them "solid Red Cross," and the Junior Red Cross was organized in the schools, with a fee of twenty-five cents per juvenile member.

This particular drive waned to a finish after much strenuous pushing about January 12, having attained a total membership of something like 5,000. In February another source of revenue was tapped by the conducting of a "tobacco drive" by a score or so of ladies captained by Miss Georgine Yunker. These solicited "sticks" of tobacco as donations from tobacco growers as the latter came to the warehouses with their production. This sub-campaign lasted for some time and resulted in the raising of \$1,945.99 from the sale of the tobacco thus given.

In May there was another drive and in September a big fair was held in the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse, at Madison, in which the various townships participated, and where livestock, vegetables, canned goods and other articles were auctioned off. The returns from this enterprise was the neat sum of \$4,665.42.

FINANCIAL RESUME AND ANALYSIS.

In the matter of financial tax this community was, during the war period, subjected to a strain wholly unprecedented. Jefferson is one of the poorer counties, the ratio of property values to local expenditures for government making a tax rate at or near the maximum limit; and it is not a community of many wealthy individuals. Moreover it is a conservative population, not easily persuaded to expend money for untried things; yet under the stress of the times and of vigorous campaigning this population of 20,000 parted with at least \$54,000 in clear gifts and loaned to the government for war purposes more than \$2,000,000. This money was distributed as follows:

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Second Liberty Loan, \$355,000; Third Loan, \$393,000; Fourth Loan, \$646,000; Victory Loan, \$439,000; War Saving Stamps, \$425,000; War Library fund, \$148; Knights of Columbus, \$2,600; Y. M. C. A., \$7,420; Y. W. C. A., \$605; United War Drive, \$26,599; Red Cross, \$16,871.64.

This is but an approximate estimate of the money contributed by the community. The returns as reported in the newspapers make it this much, and there were numerous minor enterprises—suppers, dances, entertainments and what not, that were not part of any of the activities above classed. And the strain, both in the matter of money and of personal service, was a drastic test. Scarce was one solicitation over with than another followed and sometimes two or three drives were all appealing at once. In spite of the innumerable speeches that were supposed to illuminate the various phases of the situation, it seems probable that very many never understood clearly just why there should be so many appeals. Why, for example, there should be so many auxiliary organizations in the field, some of them doing the same things. The note struck so frequently by all of them that they were for the purpose of increasing and keeping up the morale of the army in the field was rather abstract for popular appreciation. Whether the slogan, "give till it quits hurting" worked out, or whether the public became somewhat educated to the standards and the moral vision of the Red Cross and other auxiliaries, it would be hard to say, but as a matter of fact as the end of the war came in sight, though the moral obligations to our men remained just as binding, the difficulties of raising funds steadily increased. This difficulty was true of the United War Drive, the Victory Loan and the later campaigns of the Red Cross.

VIII.

RED CROSS WAR WORK.

The Red Cross "chapter" which was the local organization in each county, carried on two lines of work—the war work and the "Home Service." The first meant the activities in which so many women throughout the land were engaged—the preparing of surgical supplies and the making of garments and other articles for the comfort and convenience of the men at the front or in the hospitals. The other was, as the name adopted indicated, a service to those at home, and concerned itself with the families of the soldiers and sailors.

The first war work done, as said before, was prior to our entering the war, when several boxes of clothing, a barrel of "comfort bags," and other articles were made and donated by the women of Madison. Also, French orphans were adopted by the following persons and groups:

Kings Daughters Circle, North Madison, one orphan for 2 years; Mrs. Edward E. Powell, two for 2 years; Daily & Roth clerks, one for 3 years; First Presbyterian Church missionary society, one for 1 year; Second Presbyterian Church missionary society, one for 2 years; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Trow, one for 2 years; Miss Frances Ross, one for 1 year; Mrs. Jennie V. Johnson, one for 1 year; John Paul chapter, D. A. R., one for 2 years; Madison Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, one for indefinite period; J. W. Cornett and Miss Agnes Cornett, three for —; Twelve Friends, one for 2 years; Children of public schools of Madison (sale of tin-foil) one for 2 years; Camp Fire Girls, two for 2 years; Friends, three for 2 years.

The authority to form a Red Cross chapter was granted May 1, 1917, the organization to be known as "The Jefferson County (Ind.) Chapter," and to have for its jurisdiction the whole county.

Branches and auxiliaries established at different times throughout the county to make the work county-wide, were

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Manville, Hanover and Kent, July 1917; Deputy and Brooksburg, September 1917; Cragmont, November 1917; Bryantsburg, January 1918; Dupont, Saluda and Home Chapel, February 1918; Canaan, March 1918; Monroe church and Middlefork, May 1918; Smyrna, June 1918; Wirt, September 1918; Pleasant Ridge, Mt. Pleasant Church, North Madison and Rykers Ridge, dates not ascertained.

The report covering the work accomplished from June 1917, to April 1919, is as follows:

Knitted articles sent to Cleveland divisional headquarters: Sweaters, 808; socks, 1,880 pairs; mufflers, 83; wristlets, 156 pairs; helmets, 55.

Knitted articles sent to Camp Shelby and Camp Zachary Taylor, for Jefferson County soldiers: Sweaters, 68; socks, 109 pairs; helmets, 91; wristlets, 82 pairs.

Other articles shipped: Surgical dressings, 73,545; hospital supplies, 10,838; filled comfort kits, 75; refugee garments, 1,397; layettes, 43; linen shower, 810 articles.

In three drives for old clothes for refugees, under Mrs. Margaret Stapp and Miss Leah Kronenberger, the results were: First drive, three large boxes; second drive, 1980 pounds; third drive, 890 pounds.

It must be remembered that this output was contributed by the branches over the county as well as by the central organization in Madison. The records show returns from Rykers Ridge, Hanover, Manville, Deputy, North Madison, Brooksburg, Dupont, Kent, Pleasant Ridge, Mt. Pleasant Church, Home Church, Bryantsburg, Saluda, Canaan, Monroe Church, Middlefork and Cragmont, the seven first named being in the lead.

School children, also, with Miss Mary Frances Hargan as director, sent in much sewing of the simpler kind in 1919, and later an attempt to organize the Junior Red Cross resulted in contributions, chiefly from the Madison and Dupont schools.

The Red Cross.

HOME SERVICE SECTION.

The Home Service department of the Red Cross had for its aim, as before said, the amelioration of the hardships frequently suffered by families of soldiers and sailors by reason of the men being called into the service. The situation thus created, common to all wars, was made much more complicated than ever before in this country by policies or methods hitherto untried. For example, the government for the first time assumed a jurisdiction over its men as to their family responsibilities. If a man was married the support of his family was made compulsory, and this was accomplished by withholding a part of his monthly pay as an "allotment." If he had other dependents, such as parents, they would be provided for in the same way if he chose. In addition to this allotment out of his wages he could apply for an "allowance," which was a clear gift of money from the government, to be added to the allotment. The government simplified the matter for the soldier by paying him his wage less the amounts deducted and forwarding to his dependents what was due them. The system was complicated by a varying schedule of the sums that could be drawn by dependents of different classes.

There was also a system of life insurance and compensation for disabilities, the latter with its sliding schedule, and a plan for rehabilitation and vocational training of men injured in the service, all of which added vastly to the enormous bulk of business assumed by the government. When these several systems came to be worked out in practice with an army that numbered into the millions, some in this country, some across the ocean, and all in a state of flux and change, the task proved truly herculean; and when in addition the vastly increased army of government employes in the clerical work was of necessity a large percentage inefficient the difficulties seemed insuperable.

The chief and most acute trouble that ensued was the frequent failure of dependents to receive their allotments and

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allowances with anything like promptness and in many an instance a wife and children went for months without income. Had there been no relief agency it is obvious that in very many cases these families would simply have been dependent upon charity until their money would finally come. Also, insurance, compensation and other phases of business had their difficulties of adjustment.

Thus the Red Cross, wise enough to foresee these contingencies, established its branch of "Home Service" for the primary purpose of seeing to it that the dependents of soldiers and sailors should not suffer, whatever the contingency. Its argument was that not only was this in accordance with the higher standard of justice to which we had grown, but that relief to the men from family worries would be the greatest of all factors in keeping up morale. The real and direct usefulness of the Red Cross in its Home Service, as well as in its other functions, to the government is implied by the close inter-working of the two, this agency receiving governmental recognition accorded to no other.

The work of the Home Service Section did not cease with the signing of the armistice nor even with the return of the men to their families, for not only did the same troubles continue during the period of demobilization, but questions of compensation, bonuses, liberty bonds and other matters that were bewildering to a great many of the men have had to be dealt with up to the present time, and it is only fair to say that much of the confusion would never be straightened out but for the services of the Red Cross.

As stated elsewhere the Home Service was organized in February of 1918 with Mrs. W. O. McLelland as chairman and Mrs. Elizabeth Rea as secretary. The records show that between April, 1918, and November, 1919, about 964 cases were handled and money relief had been given to the amount of \$759.58. The services rendered have been: Helping to adjust allotments and allowances; Tracing liberty bonds; Rebates from the government; Requests for clothing (uni-

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forms, equipments, etc.) ; Requests for men's discharge from service; Insurance (collecting and re-insuring) ; Applications for vocational training; Hospital treatment; Information, investigation and other assistance usually given by Home Service.

The work is still carried on and instead of decreasing it now requires the full time of a trained and paid secretary, Miss Cora Mullen, who since November 18, 1919, has occupied the position. Prior to that Miss Mullen had also served as volunteer corresponding secretary.

This organization also was instrumental in establishing the canteen service and a Red Cross hospital in the Elks' Home in November of 1918, during the influenza epidemic. In this hospital 165 patients were cared for.

RED CROSS CANTEEN.

The Red Cross Canteen was organized in September, 1918, by young women of Madison, all members of the Emma Scott Circle of Kings Daughters. The purpose of this group was to "do its bit" by cheerful little services to the home soldiers as opportunity offered. Those boys who entrained after the above date have sunny recollections of the Red Cross "bunch" in their smart, tidy uniforms, who served them, without money and without price, with chocolate and fruits, and also with stamped postcards and pencils as reminders to drop word back to their folks as soon as they arrived at their destination. When Battery E., after the war, returned in a body, the Red Cross girls were among the first to welcome them.

The Canteen continued its work until early 1919, and on its disbandment turned into the Red Cross about twenty-five dollars which it had made by selling paper shopping bags. The girls furnished their own uniforms.

IX.

RED CROSS WORKERS.

Those who contributed personal volunteer service to the Red Cross were so numerous that to mention all by name is impossible and if in the following lists there are omissions they are unintentional.

The original chapter officers were: Chairman, Rev. J. W. Turner; vice-chairman, Rev. M. L. Guthneck; secretary, Miss Cora Mullen; treasurer, J. W. Cornett; directors, Dr. J. W. Turner, J. W. Cornett, Curtis Marshall, Mrs. W. O. McLelland, Mrs. E. B. Sheldon, M. C. Garber, W. A. Guthrie, Rev. M. L. Guthneck, Dr. W. A. Millis, Dr. J. M. Milligan, Mrs. Elizabeth Trow, Miss Cora Mullen, Clifford McKay, W. L. Hill, Edward Roberts, Mrs. Ora Fuelling, Charles Horuff, Jas. E. Crozier, Richard Johnson, Miss A. Almond and Mrs. Elizabeth Rea. Subsequent changes in the board of directors included in that body Rev. W. W. Logan, J. L. Schofield, Jesse Salyers, E. E. Scott, Prof. Guy Pender and Miss Carolyn Ford. In January, 1919, Rev. W. W. Logan succeeded Rev. J. W. Turner as chairman of the chapter, and Miss Carolyn Ford was elected secretary succeeding Miss Mullen, resigned. Later Herbert Lyon became treasurer in place of J. W. Cornett, resigned.

The Home Service branch of the chapter was formed in February, 1918, with Mrs. W. O. McLelland chairman and Mrs. Elizabeth Rea executive secretary. J. W. Cornett, Dr. Geo. E. Denny, H. H. Cope and Joseph Schofield completed the committee.

The committee in charge of shops prior to our entrance into the war consisted of Mrs. Elizabeth Trow, Miss Mary Hill and Mrs. Samuel M. Ford. After June, 1917, Mrs. Trow was chairman with Miss Margaret Harper as secretary and Miss Agnes Cornett treasurer.

The Surgical Dressings work had for supervisor Mrs. G. W. Rains, instructors being Mrs. J. L. Schofield, Mrs. W. L.

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Luckett, Mrs. A. W. Glauber, Miss Mary Hill, Miss Carolyn Ford, Miss Agnes Cornett, Miss Emma Stanley, and Miss Caroline Blankinship, with Mrs. Ora B. Fuelling, instructor for the Kent branch. Chairmen of knitting committees were, Mrs. S. M. Ford and Mrs. M. C. Garber.

Three drives for old clothing for refugees were conducted by Mrs. Margaret Stapp and Miss Leah Kronenberger, and a "linen shower" by Mrs. A. M. Graham.

The personnel of the sewing and garment shop was: Chairman, Mrs. Margaret M. Stapp; vice-chairman, Mrs. Geo. Gabel; cutting committee, Mrs. Emma Middleton, Mrs. Frank Eckert, Mrs. Clarence Oliver, Miss Barbara Keller and Miss Margaret Mullen. Miss Mary Horuff had charge of the sewing room and Miss Sallie Gallagher was chairman for the snip pillow work.

Mrs. Nicholas Harper was chairman of the committee that took in hand the influenza situation, and Miss Helen Lauer was chairman of the canteen service, with the following co-workers: Miss Bess Davison, Miss Anne Harper, Mrs. M. H. Cochrane, Jr., Miss Gladys Grayson, Mrs. Glen Forry, Mrs. Melvin Blackard, Miss Agnes Donlan, Mrs. Alvin Holsclaw, Miss Antoinette Keller, Miss Lillian Shaughnessy, Miss Gertrude Rousch and Miss Frieda Lotz. Other members of the Emma Scott Circle of the Kings Daughters also aided in the canteen work.

Miss Katherine Mullen, Miss Georgine Yunker, Mrs. Wm. G. Rogers, Mrs. Champ Kahn, Miss Leah Kronenberger, Mrs. H. B. Foster, Miss Mary Pitcher and the Kings Daughters contributed in various ways to the entertainments and other enterprises for the benefit of the Red Cross. Mrs. Charles Hillabold, Miss Mary Hill, Mrs. Frank Eckert, Mrs. John Inglis, Mrs. A. M. Graham, Mrs. Elias J. Scott, Mrs. J. R. Colgate, Mrs. John W. Tevis, and Miss Mabel Housefield conducted a Red Cross booth at the Chautauqua grounds, August 5 to 12, 1917, and in the "tobacco drive" of February, 1918, previously referred to, were Miss Georgine Yunker, Mrs. W.

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G. Rogers, Miss Helen Johnson, Miss Corinne Johnson, Miss Madeline Laidley, Mrs. R. W. Cochran, Mrs. H. W. Graham, Mrs. Fred Herbst, Mrs. Samuel Boyd, Mrs. W. Lockett, Miss Agnes Cornett, Miss Frances Ross, Miss Adelaide Jones, Mrs. Chas. Hillabold, Mrs. Thomas McGregor, Mrs. Chas. Crawford, Mrs. Oliver Roe, Mrs. Elmer E. Scott, Mrs. Otto Rott, Miss Lide White, Mrs. J. J. Rapp, Mrs. W. O. McLelland, Mrs. John Clements, Mrs. G. E. Simpson and Mrs. Gale Crozier.

The fifteen Red Cross branches and auxiliaries throughout the county were organized as follows:

Brooksborg: Chairman, Mrs. Armetta B. Calvert; vice-chairman, Miss Nancy McKay; treasurer, Clifford McKay; secretary, Mrs. Lulie A. Brooks.

Bryantsburg: Chairman, Miss Hallie Royce; treasurer, Miss Mayme Chambers; secretary, Mrs. John S. Murphy.

Canaan: Chairman, Mrs. Marion Wilkins; vice-chairman, Mrs. Lydia Land; treasurer, Thomas Buchanan; secretary, Mrs. B. O. Cornwall.

Cragmont: Chairman, Dr. Frances G. Hankins; treasurer, Harry A. Fries; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Milligan.

Deputy: Chairman, Mrs. Dell Robertson; vice-chairman, Mrs. Hiram Foster; treasurer, F. A. Anderson; secretary, Merle Hord.

Dupont: Chairman, Mrs. W. M. O'Neel; vice-chairman, Mrs. Mattie Richardson; treasurer, Miss Agnes E. Wilson; secretary, Mrs. Vincent Shepherd.

Hanover: Chairman, H. M. Rogers; vice-chairman, Mrs. Chas. Schmidlapp; treasurer, Dr. Carl Henning; secretary, Miss Jennie G. Lee.

Home Chapel: Chairman, Mrs. Minnie Brooks; treasurer, Mrs. Christine Demaree; secretary, Stanley Demaree.

Kent: Chairman, Mrs. Jessie G. Crosby; vice-chairman, Mrs. Ora Fuelling; treasurer, Miss Ada Mount; secretary, Miss Mary Hensler.

Manville: Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Pommerehn; treasurer, Mrs. Martin Brown; secretary, Mrs. James Sheets.

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Middlefork: Chairman, Mrs. Ethel Craig; treasurer, George H. Dryden; secretary, Miss Edith Harrell.

Monroe Church: Chairman, Mrs. Emma Nicklaus; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Wilson; secretary, Mrs. Beatrice Elliott.

Saluda: Chairman, Mrs. Eva B. Wells; treasurer, Mrs. Mabelle Mills; secretary, Miss Ora Hearn.

Smyrna: Chairman, Mrs. E. Jeffries; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. Underwood; treasurer, Mrs. J. Borcharding; secretary, Miss Mary Officer.

Wirt: Chairman, Mrs. J. D. Bramwell; vice-chairman, Mrs. John Corya; treasurer, C. B. Hoefling; secretary, Miss Hazel Black.

In the various Red Cross drives many men and women gave freely of their time as speakers and canvassers and in other capacities. To secure a complete list of them is now impossible, but it would include the following:

Elmer E. Scott, chairman of the various drives; Rev. J. W. Turner, Rev. W. W. Logan, Nicholas Harper, Chas. N. Horuff, L. E. Hitz, Richard Johnson, Geo. Schwab, Geo. A. Monroe, Robt. Yunker, Graham Ross, Howard Graham, W. G. Rogers, R. L. Ireland, Walter Caplinger, Edward Reed, Jas. Wood, Wilbur Bear, Geo. W. Frank, Earl Miller and Geo. Austermuhle, all of Madison.

In the drive of January, 1918, township canvassers were: Graham, Mrs. Hiram Foster; Hanover, Miss Jennie Lee; Lancaster, Miss Agnes Wilson; Madison, Howard Douglas and C. G. Boerner; Milton, Albert Rogers and Clifford McKay; Monroe, John Paugh; Republican, Mrs. Ora Fuelling; Saluda, Dr. Robt. A. J. McKeand; Shelby, Jesse Salyers; Smyrna, Mrs. Walter Ritchie.

X.

BUSINESS EFFECTS.

Not the least interesting phase of the great war was its effects upon the industries and prosperity of the community. These effects were too complex and too far-reaching to be traced with anything like thoroughness, but the obvious, more immediate results may be noted.

Conspicuous among the war industries and of especial interest at the time because the money involved was directly distributed to local workers was the government sewing for the Jeffersonville station. According to a report of the Commercial Club, to Mr. J. E. Crozier, the mayor of Madison, belonged "the credit for the splendid new enterprise." Mr. Crozier secured the work from the depot quartermaster and the material and garments were for some time hauled back and forth by trucks between Jeffersonville and Madison. The advantage offered by this sewing was that women could take it to their own homes and work at their convenience.

There was some trouble at first in getting as many workers as were wanted, especially in the city of Madison and at Milton, across the river, but in time these increased to over two thousand, partly due to Mayor Crozier's soliciting. The headquarters at the city hall became one of the busiest places in the city with its daily throngs receiving material or delivering finished garments. The output of these sewers amounted to many thousands of articles, and the wages paid out averaged, in 1917, \$8,512, and in 1918, \$13,209.17 per month. The papers have frequent notices of huge truck loads of finished goods shipped to Jeffersonville, and we have an account of the steamboat Catherine, "loaded to the guards" with approximately 3,000 bundles of garments.

In March, 1918, through the efforts of Mr. Crozier backed by the Commercial Club a sub-station was established at Madison which facilitated the industry. The report on which we draw for the above affirms that "as a business proposition

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the government sub-station was one of the biggest things brought to Madison in recent years."

The annual reports of the Commercial Club throw further light on the business conditions of the community. Much money found its way into the county and merchants reported trade as active throughout the war period, while factories were running full capacity, a number of them stimulated by war orders. The large demand for food stuffs and the consequent high prices enhanced land values and created a brisk real estate trade in farms. The agricultural propaganda resulted, for one thing, in a banner wheat crop for 1918, and the phenomenal prices for tobacco caused a great expansion in the crop that found its way to the Madison warehouses. An estimated value of the sales for 1918 put it at more than \$2,000,000, and this was duplicated in 1919. It is stated that in 1917 the aggregate deposits of the local banks and trust companies increased several hundred thousands of dollars, and this evidence of prosperity has continued.

On the other hand there were certain social and industrial detriments arising from the war conditions. Along with the increased business and the removal from the county of approximately 700 young men for military service went a scarcity of labor. From the beginning to the present the cost of living has steadily increased to the hardship of many whose incomes have not correspondingly increased.

The interference with the normal coal trade worked hardships alike on dealers and consumers, and, so far as can be seen, had no compensating features. On account of the high price of materials and the diverting of energy to the "essential" industries building was virtually suspended and road improvement much retarded.

In the way of industrial stimulus, several businesses secured war orders. The Bear Brothers' Lumber Company received an order for 3,000,000 tent pegs and other orders for tree nails, or locust pins, used in ship building, to the number of eight or ten millions, these war orders affording employ-

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ment to about four times as many men as the pre-war work.

The Schofield Woolen mill filled orders aggregating 40,000 army blankets. As the pre-war work was discontinued this did not involve an increase of the working force.

The flour mill of the W. Trow Company furnished flour to the United States Food Administration to the amount of 58 car loads, or 21,000 barrels. The Taylor-Hitz Flouring Company supplied 2,850 barrels. The statement of these firms is that while the government restriction of prices was a handicap to business the war period was, on the whole, one of prosperity.

The wholesale groceries of Cofield-Barber and The E. E. Scott Company agree in the statement that on account of the government regulation of prices their business suffered. They were restricted to 10% margin on the commodities handled; it took 8½% to conduct the business, and this left 1½% net profit. On sugar the profit was 25 cents per hundred-weight.

The Tower Manufacturing tack factory was devoted to the making of hob nails for shoes, first for the French government, then, after April, 1917, for the United States. After the latter date the factory ran thirteen and one-half hours per day, producing each day eighteen to twenty thousand nails, the aggregate output being about 3,000 tons. The cessation of war activities left them with two carloads of nails on hand and something like 300 tons of hobnail plate—enough to supply their normal demand for sixty years. Fortunately for them the steel strike made a market for this overplus. There was little increase in the number of employes, the normal domestic work being suspended during the war work.

The Columbus Handle and Tool Company supplied the sawed material for tree-nails or ship pins of hickory and locust to the amount of about 60 carloads. The normal work was suspended, and there was little increase of the working force.

The Thomas Graham Company spoke factory filled orders

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for spokes and felloes for artillery carriages and escort wagons to the number of about 29,000 wheels. For 18 months the business was 95% government work, and the number of employes was practically doubled.

The Geo. J. Hummell and Ben. Schroeder saddle-tree factories both filled government orders for saddle-trees, both direct and by sub-contracts. The Hummells made 8,000 or 10,000 altogether during the war, most of which went to Louisville, where they were made up into saddles. The increase of employes over pre-war times was to 25 as against 15. The Schroeder factory made between 4,000 and 5,000 trees, and the working force was increased from 5 to 15 men.

ECONOMIC AFTERMATH.

The economic aftermath of the war has been so phenomenal that it calls for comment, although the causes are so intangible that any analysis of the situation must be colored largely by individual opinion with which others might not agree.

Briefly, the facts seem to be that the unprecedented disturbance arising from the withdrawal of such vast numbers of men from industrial pursuits and the substituting of war industries for those that make for the maintenance of life, has disarranged economic laws as never before, and the disturbance has been so profound that now, after the armies of soldiers have returned to the pursuits of peace the economic world seems running in purposeless chaos like a wild sea after the lashing of the tempest.

Everything is in a state of reaction. The sublime heroism to which the nation was keyed up when aroused by the outrages of the unspeakable Hun—the stupendous outpouring of money and of personal service given without stint, is followed by a universal scramble for money in which the thought for others is, apparently, wholly swallowed up by the thought of self. The conspicuous sin of the day is the one known as “profiteering” or the wringing of gain to the

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uttermost from every opportunity. A curious psychological element has been a feeder to this profiteering tendency, and it is this:

The abnormal conditions created by the war educated people to demands of many kinds that seemed extortionate, until they virtually ceased to protest because to protest was useless. Those whose first business was to make a profit off their fellows were quick to take advantage of this enforced acquiescence and exploit it to the utmost with an ever-increasing pressure of the screw. The public to the present day is bled white for the necessities of life, and only those escape the hardship of it who can profiteer in turn. Hence all along the line, from the unskilled laborer to the expert and specialist the situation is worked for all it will yield. Money comes easy and goes easy, the extravagance of all classes is a matter of common note, and the pendulum has not yet turned for the backward stroke.

In these nation-wide conditions the extremes are not found in a quiet section like Jefferson County, but the eddies of the swirling waters reach here and one need not go abroad to find, at least in the milder forms, the evils of a society thrown out of equilibrium.

XI.

ADDITIONAL MATTER.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

When the news came of the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, a spirit of jubilation took possession of the people. In Madison the Council of Defense chairman, William Ogden, proceeded at once to make arrangements for a big victory parade. Manufacturers and merchants were asked to arrange floats, and fraternal organizations to turn out in full regalia. Company K was called together by Captain Stanton to head the parade, the Elks band supplement-

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ed by the various drum corps were pressed into service, and the outlying townships were notified to attend the coming event. The program went off as per schedule that evening with everybody in town and much of the countryside present, flying flags innumerable and every kind of noise-making device that could be procured, lending animation to the event.

Dupont, not to be outdone by Madison, staged its own demonstration. All business ceased at noon and the afternoon was given over to hilarious celebration, parading the town to the melody of a "saw-mill band," consisting of two circular saws and four men beating them with hammers. Blending with this in unique orchestration were the intermingled contributions of drums, horns, bells, horse fiddles and sundry other suggestions of Bedlam. Says the newspaper account: "Those who could not play (?) an instrument sang, and those who could not sing made a joyful noise by yelling."

And thus ended in an orgy of joy what the people considered their direct participation in the World War; the joy being the measure of their relief from an incubus that had weighed increasingly upon them for the better part of two years.

A NOTABLE SOLDIER—CAPTAIN SAMUEL WOODFILL.

The most notable Jefferson County soldier, as measured by his recorded performances, was Capt. Samuel Woodfill, a native of Monroe Township and a regular army veteran. Prior to the World War he served in the far west, on the Mexican border, in Alaska and in the Philippines. In the European war he was several times cited for conspicuous bravery and at least four medals were conferred upon him by the United States and by the French government, the latter bestowing the Croix de Guerre and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The United States government conferred the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Medal.

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The official citation upon which the Congressional Medal of Honor was conferred was as follows:

"At Cunel, France, October 12, 1918, while Lieutenant Woodfill was leading his company against the enemy his line came under heavy machine gun fire, which threatened to hold up the advance.

"Followed by two soldiers at twenty-five yards this officer went out ahead of his first line toward a machine gun nest and worked his way around its flank, leaving the two soldiers in front. When he got within ten yards of the gun it ceased firing and four of the enemy appeared, three of whom were shot by Lieutenant Woodfill.

"The fourth, an officer, rushed at Lieutenant Woodfill, who attempted to club the officer with his rifle. After a hand-to-hand struggle Lieutenant Woodfill killed the officer with his pistol. His company thereupon continued to advance until shortly afterward another machine gun nest was encountered.

"Calling upon his men to follow, Lieutenant Woodfill rushed ahead of his line in the face of heavy fire from the nest, and when several of the enemy appeared above the nest he shot them, capturing three other members of the crew and silencing the gun.

"A few minutes later this officer for a third time demonstrated conspicuous daring by charging another machine gun pit with his rifle. He then drew his revolver and started to jump into the pit when two other gunners only a few yards away turned their gun on him.

"Failing to kill them with his revolver he grabbed a pick lying near by and killed both of them. Inspired by the exceptional courage displayed by this officer his men pressed on to their objective under severe shell and machine gun fire."

When asked by an interviewer how he was able to overcome so many opponents unaided, Captain Woodfill replied: "By markmanship and knowledge of woodcraft. I have

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been an expert rifleman, since 1906 and have hunted all kinds of big game in Alaska. I used the same tactics upon the Germans I employed in hunting wild animals in Alaska."

A fuller sketch of Captain Woodfill may be found in the Madison Courier for August 4, 1919.

GEORGE H. SIMPSON CITED FOR BRAVERY.

For extraordinary courage and initiative Captain George H. Simpson, a son of Jefferson County, received this honor:

"Headquarters 35th Division, A. E. F., 17th October 1918.
"General orders No. 83.

"The division commander takes great pleasure in citing in general orders the courage and devotion to duty, in the face of the enemy, of the following named officers and enlisted men of this division.

"* * * First Lieutenant George H. Simpson, adjutant, first battalion, 140th infantry, for courage and devotion to duty during the six days battle from September 26th to October 1st, 1918. On the morning of September 29th, Lieutenant Simpson voluntarily gathered together and took command of a disorganized platoon and resolutely pushed forward in the attack on Exermont, assisted in its capture and aided in the consolidation of the position west of that town, which position was held until the order to retire was given. This advance was made under heavy artillery and machine gun fire and required great courage and resolution to cause a forward movement. * * *

"By command of Major General Traub."

"H. S. HAWKINS."

HERMAN BOWMAN AND THE SECOND DIVISION.

In a letter from France dated October 17, 1918, Herman Bowman, of the 97th Company, 6th Regular U. S. Marines, A. E. F., inserts this modest and incidental paragraph:

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"I send a copy of the last citation we received. I have nothing else to write and that will help fill the envelope, and you might be interested in reading a military citation."

Here is the citation:

"Headquarters Second Div., Regular A. E. F., Oct. 17, 1918

"Officers and men of the Second Division:

"It is beyond any power of expression to describe fitly my admiration for your heroism. You attacked magnificently and you seized Blanc Mont Ridge, the keystone of the arch constituting the enemy's positions.

"You advanced beyond the ridge breaking the enemy's lines, and you held the ground gained with a tenacity which is unsurpassed in the annals of war.

"As a direct result of your victory, the German armies east and west of Rheims are in full retreat, and by drawing on yourselves several divisions from other parts of the front you greatly assisted the victorious advance of the allied armies between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

"Your heroism, and the heroism of the comrades who died on the battlefield, will live in history forever and will be imitated by the young men of our country for generations to come.

"To be able to say when this war is finished, 'I belong to the second division; I fought with it at the battle of Blanc Mont Ridge,' will be the highest honor that can come to any man.

"JOHN A. LAJEUNE,

"Major-general, U. S. M. C. Commanding."

"FIRST MEN."

Lieutenant John L. Niesse, of Madison, was, it is believed, the first commissioned officer to be sent overseas from the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. This was in September, 1917.

Walter Carl Mundt was probably the very first Jefferson County man to be called into service after our entrance

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into the war. Mr. Mundt had enlisted in the navy in 1915 and was home, subject to recall. War was declared April 6 and he was recalled April 8, leaving Madison on that date. He was sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and was assigned to the battleship Vermont.

WOMEN IN THE SERVICE.

Miss Rachel E. Hoffstadt, of Madison, a graduate from Hanover College and the University of Chicago, was among the first women to enter the U. S. service. At Base Hospital, Camp Sevier, S. C., she was for seven months head bacteriologist in the laboratory, and also taught chemistry and bacteriology to nurses at the Army Nurses' School. She entered the service June 14, 1918, and was honorably discharged February 7, 1919.

Miss Mary A. Shipman, one of whose letters from abroad we publish elsewhere, went with Base Hospital No. 25 to France in July, 1918, and served there as a nurse until July 1919. Miss Shipman was a graduate of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, and first went into Red Cross service on the Mexican border in February of 1917. After that she was chief nurse at Fort Thomas, Ky., then went to Camp Dix, N. J., where she was trained for foreign service. In France she was attached to Base Hospital 25 but also did detached service in hospitals 26 and 91.

THE D. A. R. AND WAR WORK.

The John Paul Chapter of the D. A. R. seems to have been the first organized group in Jefferson County to actively engage in war work. It knitted, sewed and raised money before the Red Cross was in the local field, making surgical supplies as early as January 1917, and after the Red Cross chapter was formed much work done by or in the name of the D. A. R. was merged with it. A report to the national society, covering the period from April 22, 1917, to April 1, 1918, submitted by Miss Caroline Blankinship, regent, presents the following statement:

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For the army, through Red Cross—number of knitted garments, 245; comfort bags, 10; scrap books, 20; "comfort fund," Company I and navy, \$39.50; Indiana D. A. R. ambulance, \$69.70; knitted garments for individual soldiers, 8.

For the Navy (Battleship "Indiana")—Knitted garments 60; comfort bags 1.

Y. M. C. A., \$55.00; Y. W. C. A., \$37.00.

For France—Support of French orphans. 15 members contributing; large Christmas box of clothing and toys for French orphans; amount contributed to Tilloloy, \$41.

To Third liberty loan, \$10; chocolate for soldiers, \$5.

VOLUNTEER DENTAL SERVICE.

A group of men whose services should not be overlooked was the Jefferson County Dental Association. As part of the national organization, "The Preparedness League of American Dentists," our county association was appealed to for free service in "making conscripted men dentally fit." A letter from Dr. C. D. Lucas, director for Indiana, to Dr. J. J. Rapp, district chairman, included these instructions:

"Find out how many dentists in your district will agree to work at least one-half day each week in this service. Divide the number of conscripted men by the number of dentists who have volunteered their services for this worthy cause to find out how many conscripts each dentist will have to take care of. After you find out the number of conscripts each dentist will have to take care of you should address cards to the conscripts ordering them to go directly to the dentists whom you have appointed to make the examination and do the work for them at the time you will indicate upon the card. * * * It will necessarily require some of your time to take care of this work, but I feel sure you will not hesitate to volunteer that time for this cause."

The response to the appeal for this service was more liberal than asked for, work being given freely, and in excess of the half-day per week until the camps were equipped with

Additional Matter.

adequate dental outfits. The conscripts were about evenly divided between seven dentists, namely: Drs. J. J. Rapp, W. A. Hanna, H. P. McKeand, P. N. Kestner, G. N. Wyman, E. B. Fewell and W. Fewell. A letter of appreciation from Dr. Lucas paid this compliment:

"If the fellows all over the State would come across like you fellows did in Madison, I feel sure that the new National army would be physically fit. So far as I can see you have carried your work out to a complete success."

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND COMPANY I.

The making of writing kits for the men of Company I was a task executed by the pupils of the Junior High School, under the direction of Mrs. Florence Wooten, the public school art instructor. The idea was suggested to Mrs. Wooten when visiting "Camp Madison" by the spectacle of soldiers trying to write letters with almost no facilities for doing so: the pupils of the school mentioned took it up with a will and the result was a neat portfolio for each man, made by the pupils, conveniently equipped with writing material and lettered with the name of the recipient. These portfolios did service in camp and abroad. This labor of love on the part of the children paved the way for subsequent interest in the Junior Red Cross.

ADDITIONAL RED CROSS MATTER.

The money results of the Red Cross drives were as follows: First, \$3,500; second, \$7,000; third, \$16,000.

In February 1917, the Madison Lodge B. P. O. Elks offered their home for a Red Cross shop, and it was continuously used for that purpose until after the end of the war. The Elks donated the use of the second floor. By June 1917 the quarters became too confined for all the work and after that the surgical dressing department occupied the sewing room in the present Junior High School building. After the opening of the city schools, the work in preparing dressings was

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done at the Eggleston School where a storage room was also donated, still filled with the supplies used by the public health nurse. Mr. Charles Cravens donated the electric cutting machine to the Red Cross.

To the list, on page 10, of those who raised a fund for Company I when that organization left Madison, should be added the Red Cross, which contributed \$34.50.

XII.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

To some it may seem that this war history of Jefferson County is a civilian rather than a military history. If so it should be borne in mind that, as stated in the beginning, the civilian contribution to the war was of quite new importance as compared with wars of the past. Again, it is possible to trace the civilian history while to follow the movements and fortunes of those who went into military service with anything like coherence and accuracy is not possible. Of our soldiers only one group—Company I, afterwards Battery E—left here as an organized unit that might be trailed as such. All the others were entrained in squads from day to day, going to various camps, the individuals to be distributed among many units. They were engulfed as in the waters of a mighty ocean, and the only evidences of their individual existence until they returned home are the private letters to their families that found their way into the Madison newspapers from time to time. To the editors of both these papers much credit is due for soliciting personal letters and putting them into print, and also to Mr. John R. Inglis, who stimulated correspondence with the soldiers in camp and field by securing and compiling a list of their addresses which he kept for public reference at his drug store, at the same time urging friends not to be negligent about writing letters. Mr. Inglis himself made it his business to drop friendly greetings to the boys, and some of the letters here quoted from were in response to his interest.

Of the half-thousand or more young men who entered the service directly from Jefferson County the great majority, it is safe to say, had known at first-hand only the quiet rural or semi-rural life of southern Indiana, and their dispersion to camps throughout the country, to England, to France and to ships in the navy, and their introduction to not only military training and the battle-front but to industries of

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many kinds opened up a great field of experience that, generally speaking, seemed to be relished to the full.

It has been affirmed by some observers that this was not a popular war—that the conscription and coercive service, the discipline and the petty tyrannies of small officers left the rank and file more or less embittered and with a decided disrelish for the whole business.

The letters before us, to the number of two hundred or more, do not bear this out. Complaints and criticisms, doubtless, would not have got past the censor, but there is little evidence of dissatisfaction or down-heartedness. On the contrary there is a prevailing cheerfulness and a zestfulness in the great adventure, even in the midst of hardships and dreary camp routine. Read in a mass as a composite record they reveal the spirit of the men and the various educative and stimulating effects wrought by the demands upon them.

It is regrettable that more of them could not be included here and that we are obliged to husband space by presenting only fragmentary excerpts. The aim is to preserve all that are available in full, in the archives of the county historical society.

LETTERS FROM CAMP.

HAROLD MORROW.

The following from Harold Morrow when at Camp Baker, down on the Mexican border is so typical of the earlier camp letters that we reprint it in full.

“Dear Mother and Father: This is the first time I have had time to write since my last letter. We were in Head Springs for about four weeks and it rained every day we were there and some days it rained all day. We lived in small pup tents, not large enough for one to stand up in. I will send you some pictures that were taken on our hike as soon as I can get some printed.

“Our hike back from Head Springs was very much enjoy-

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ed by everybody. The boys were all singing and so happy to get out of the rain, mud and hard work. The first day we traveled to Mouscoulero, a small Indian settlement just at the edge of the Indian reservation there in the mountains. After reaching there we pitched camp, attended to our horses and went up in the town. A lot of boys who had cameras took some pictures of the Indian tents, or tepees as they call them. There was no show there and no place to go so we returned early to our bunks, which consisted of our blankets and the hard ground. This was our bunk for seven days.

"The first call was sounded at 4:30. We had chow and were on the road at six. We traveled 32 miles to a small town, Tularosa. The people there were Mexicans. I stayed up in the town rather late that night getting a hair-cut and shave and I also got an ice cream soda, the first I had had for six weeks. I retired and was awakened rather early the next morning by the sound of the bugle. The trip we made that day was to La Las, forty miles from Tularosa and quite a hike for one day, but we had to make it on account of getting water for the horses. There was nothing there but a store and railroad station. A train went through about 9:45 so we stayed up to talk to the passengers who were awake. Then we went to our pup tents and it rained about two o'clock that night, one of the hardest rains I have ever been in. All our equipment was soaked and the next morning we had quite a time to get things in place to move out. It was a short hike to Alamo. This is a place about the size of Madison and the people there gave a dance for us.

"Monday we pulled out for Alamo and the girl was there to bid us goodbye. She gave me some fine sandwiches and they sure went fine out on the white sand. We traveled to Salt Wells and they are only 38 miles from Alamo. There was nothing there but a ranch house so we did all the sleeping we could to make up for the night before.

"Tuesday we had stew for breakfast and a small sand-

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wich for dinner. That day we traveled 42 miles, the longest day's hike of the trip, so you can guess we went for the beans when we got them for supper. We camped at Twin Mills and Wednesday we headed for Toban, 18 miles from Camp Baker. Thursday we rolled into the old camp bright and early and after attending to the horses we were at liberty for the day. The first thing was to go to my locker and get some clean clothes, take a bath and I sure did sleep some that afternoon. Supper and chow woke me up and supper that night was fine. Today, Sunday, we had turkey, ice cream, corn on the cob and other good things, so you can see we are getting back to real life again.

"Good-bye, with love,

"HAROLD."

ROBERT L. KING.

From Camp Cody, N. M., Corporal King writes thus:

"Since coming here have been assigned to a machine gun company. We drill here in squads. There are eight men to a squad, including the corporal. I have been acting as corporal ever since I landed here. Every corporal has to give the commands for his squad; that is not a very easy thing for me to do but even at that I like it.

"We are being taught now how to kill the Germans and we sure ought to get some of them with these machine guns, for they shoot 600 times a minute. It takes two men to feed in the bullets. We are not supposed to get in the trenches with the infantry but slightly to the rear, for we shoot over the infantry's heads. We are stationed at both ends of the trenches.

"I don't think I could have gotten into any part of the army that I would have liked better than this. We do not have rifles but will have a pistol and large knife to defend ourselves in hand to hand fighting.

"There are thirty thousand soldiers here and only a few of them have guns, the rest have clubs, which they use

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to kill jack rabbits. When the boys are off duty they form a large circle and make a drive for jack rabbits. They get as many as forty and fifty at a time, and it sure is lots of fun.

"We are well taken care of in this camp, there is no need to worry about me for I never had such an appetite as I have now, and they sure do feed us well and it all tastes good and plenty of it.

"For supper we had roast beef, sweet potatoes, gravy, rice pudding, prunes, blackberry jam, bread and cocoa. Sometimes we have oyster soup and cranberry sauce and sometimes more than this to eat. No one needs to go hungry. I never expected to get such meals in the army.

"As I know of nothing more to write you this time will close and hope to receive some mail from you soon.

"As ever your son,

"ROBERT."

CORPORAL HERMAN E. BOWMAN.

Corporal Bowman of the 97th Co., 6th Regt., stationed at Quantico, Va., writes under date of October 11, 1917:

"Dear Folks:—

"Received your letter all O. K. We are still here at the same old place. Expected to leave before this, but something turned up and our departure was delayed, but we expect to leave in a few days.

"You wished to know about my officers. Well, we have several and it would take some time to write about them. There are two captains and four lieutenants. Our senior captain's name is Voeth. He is an old marine captain, and our junior captain's name is Mucleston. He is a new man. My platoon commander's name is Skeldon. They are all fine fellows.

"As for the bomb throwing, I like it very well. Went to Baltimore last week. Had a fine time. You wrote in your letter about the boys overstaying liberty. We have a little trouble with that, but not much. The penalty is very severe.

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If we over-stay one hour we are liable to from 3 to 10 years' hard labor.

"Had presentation of colors yesterday, both national and regimental.

"We were out hiking several times lately, marching 12 miles, with 68 pounds on our back. It is not what I call play. Had a sham battle after we got out in the country. We won the fight without losing a man. At least that is what the major said.

"We are practicing charging trenches in waves. The first wave is composed of bombers and bayonet men in the front, and the machine guns and riflemen following about 30 yards behind. The fun of it is that the movements are all made at double time, and an hour of that kind of drill over brush heaps, logs and trenches, as well, the commander doesn't have to tell us to fall out and rest but once. We hear him the first time.

"Well, I guess that is about all, except we have Swedish exercises every morning. There are about a thousand different moves and we have to go through all of them. John and I are both feeling fine. Will leave here next week if nothing happens.

"As ever,

CORPORAL HERMAN E. BOWMAN,

"97th Co., 6th Reg."

CHARLES C. TANDY.

Initiation into the use of the gas mask is thus described by Private Tandy:

"Well, we had our gas lessons last week and are done with it now. A gas mask is a funny looking thing. We had to carry them with us all the time for a week. Some officers from the artillery gave us our lessons and we had to take them out of the bag and put them on in six seconds. They took us over to the gas house and turned the gas on. Some of the boys were pretty badly scared and one fellow fainted before he got inside.

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"We could not smell the gas at all with the mask on. We were left in there about ten minutes.

"After that lesson, we were put back in and they turned on what they call the 'tear gas,' that won't kill you but hurts your eyes and we had to take our masks off in that. Believe me, I was not long in getting mine back on. As our company went in company A and B stood out in front and sang 'God Be with You Till We Meet Again,' and when they went in our company sang 'Nearer My God to Thee.'

"We have been having it pretty easy of late as we have been going out to the hills and divide the men up into bunches and send messages by semaphore and wig wag like I showed you when I was at home. We stay out most all day, only come in for dinner.

"I received a box of candy from Jesse for my birthday. Haven't eaten it all yet. Will have to wait till a lot of these nuts go to sleep to keep from giving it all away. Had some big birthday. Was 24 years old. Had a letter from Aunt Pink and she sent me a dollar and with the one you sent I am quite flush. We are in quarantine and can't get out to spend it though. It sure pays to have birthdays. Aunt Pink sent me a lot of clippings from The Madison Courier and I was tickled to death to get them and found so much news that no one thinks to tell me when they write. I am dolled up today. They gave me a new uniform. Well, write soon.

"CHARLIE C. TANDY,

"Co. C., 319 Field Signal Bn., Camp Sherman, O."

CHARLES JACOBS.

Private Jacobs, of the 135th field artillery, Co. D., writing from Camp Upton, N. Y., tells, among other things, of the gentle art of testing steel helmets when first worn into the barracks. "There were," he says, "three fellows behind the door. One had a poker, one an axe, and the other a big club. All hit us on the heads very hard, but we could only feel the jar."

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ERNEST HAYCOX.

Writing from Newport, R. I., naval station, Ernest Haycox tells of his experience on the rifle range.

"I have been to Wakefield, Mass., at the naval rifle range. Had a great time there and good luck also. I qualified as expert rifleman, that is higher than sharpshooter on the expert team. After I had qualified I made a record of the range of getting 19 straight bulls eyes (a bulls eye counts 5) and 4 out of twenty shots at 500 yards. That gave me a score of 99 out of a possible 100. Then we had to shoot 20 shots in change position fire.

"In change position you put in a clip of five shells and get ready. Then the target is up five seconds and out of sight five seconds, and in the meantime you have to shoot, throw a new shell into your gun and change position, viz., first shot prone, second kneeling, third squatting, fourth standing, and the fifth prone again, and go over that four times to get the twenty shots. I got 91 out of that, which gave me a score on the match of 190 out of a possible 200. The highest ever made on that range before was 187, by a marine a year ago.

"Altogether I made \$8.50 in prizes—\$1.00 in the marksman course, \$2.00 on sharpshooters course, \$3.00 on expert rifleman course, \$1.00 on expert team match, \$1.50 getting the highest score on machine gun."

DAVID G. KAHN.

Pvt. Kahn, of the Marine Corps, writing from Paris Island, S. C., thus describes the rigid drilling practiced in that famous arm of the service:

"Dear Mother:—

"I am now going on three months in the marine corps and the longer I stay the better I like it. I have just about what they call boat training and am now on the rifle range. I will try to give you a description of training as far as I have gone.

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"First we have the drill movements, such as squads right, and left, squads right about and left about to the rear, column left and right, column left and right about, or right in the line, right front in the line. Platoon movements, company movements and numerous others.

"Then we start drilling with light marching order which weighs about twenty pounds. Next we draw our drill rifles and bayonets. Rifle weighs nine pounds, three ounces, and bayonet weighs one pound two ounces.

"We had two to three weeks like that at the maneuver grounds. Then we packed up and came to the main training camp, carrying a heavy marching order, weighing about fifty pounds, which consists of bacon can, econdamon can, mess gear, toilet kit, poncho, shelter half, one heavy blanket, pair shoes, pair trousers, shirt, suit of underwear, three pair sox, shelter half pole, and five stakes.

"After reaching the main training camp we drill from seven until eleven thirty. Then come in for dinner or chow as we call it. After dinner we have bayonet practice, which is very interesting. To know the offensive and defensive thrusts with the cold steel will help out over there.

"Then we go in the trenches and practice going around the corners, making a thrust at a dummy just as if it were a real Hun. Then pass on as quick as lightning to get another.

"Coming out of the trenches and going over the top is also very interesting, and I don't believe all Germany could stop a regiment of marines in hand to hand fighting.

"After bayonet drill we have a Swedish bath and take boxing and wrestling lessons.

"Then we have supper. After supper we drill again for one hour and a half. Then we come in and wash clothes and believe me you have every piece inspected and if its not clean you wash it over.

"Two days out of the week we have parade where every

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movement must be just so, and this is one of the prettiest sights one ever saw. Six battalions on the parade grounds moving as one man.

"Our chow is well cooked and very seldom you hear any one say he doesn't get enough. Breakfast consists of bacon and eggs or bacon and potatoes, or hash and jam with plenty bread and coffee. Dinner roast beef, potatoes, navy beans or butter beans, hash, peas, gravy, soup, and bread and water or the equivalent. Supper salmon, tomatoes, gravy, rice or pudding, bread and iced tea. No cake, pie, ice cream or pastries of any kind.

"Now we come to the time when we change our Enfield rifles for a Springfield, the one we carry over there and the kind that will kill many a Hun if they are only seen by a marine.

"Then we go on the rifle range where we learn an altogether new way to shoot. The only way after you get the position, which is very hard to get, and you swear the coach is going to break your arm, but he don't, and you laugh at yourself after you get it.

"I will soon finish my range and let you know if I go to France or stay here, for if you are not a good shot in the marine corps you are out of luck for going to France. I will let you know in two weeks if I go to France or stay here on the island but it's the desire of every marine to go across, so that's my whole desire, and if hard working would get you there I will not be left behind.

TOM LUCKETT.

Tom Lockett, of the aviation service, tells of the thrills of his first ride in a hydroplane.

"My first flight, about a month ago, was a very interesting experience. We went up about four o'clock in the evening, Lieut. Forbes driving. We glided along the water for about two hundred feet, when we began to rise. My first

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feeling was that of being in an elevator, that same sinking feeling. That soon left me, and I enjoyed the rest of the ride immensely. We were not up very long, probably 35 minutes in all.

"You would imagine that flying is the very smoothest kind of riding. Such is not the case. You receive some bumps equal to those you receive in an old 'Ford,' due to the pockets in the air. When the pilot hits one of these pockets, the machine sometimes drops from five to fifteen feet, before the wings catch the heavy air again.

"We both wore helmets with telephones attached. It is impossible to talk without these phones, because of the great noise of the motor. Flying is very fascinating and I enjoyed my air journey very much."

RAYMOND FRANCISCO.

Corp. Raymond Francisco gives a picture of the novelties to be found about Camp Shelby, Miss.

"We have crossed the swamp since we've been here. In some places you can poke a stick down in the mud or muck four or five feet. Have seen some wild turkey. Quail are very plentiful. I went hunting with another fellow one day for squirrel. There were seven or eight in one tree but as the pine trees were so high with the gun he had he could not shoot them out.

"I find the people down here still use oxen to work with. There's a plantation in a half mile of camp that uses the old way of grinding their cane and corn, which is two large rock with holes in for a pole, and then they hitch the oxen to this pole and do the grinding that way.

"I go quite often to a little town by the name of McLaur-en. It reminds me of some of the western scenes in the movies, as the stores are frame with porches in front and a place for horses to be hitched and the men ride into town in bunches of twenty or thirty. I often see bucking bronchoes. The postoffice looks like Champ Kahn's old slaughter house

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used to look and what they call roads are merely paths thru the woods. I think nearly every house has eight or nine dogs.

"Life at Camp Shelby is sure a busy one. Things never get a chance to stand still for the program is changed every week. Monday, this week, we got up at six a. m., took our exercise by running about a mile, breakfast at seven, drill from seven-thirty to eight, skirmish drill from 8:30 to 10:15, and sighting drill from 10:30 to 11:45.

"Then dinner. At one we go over to a large cleared ring back of the hospital and take lessons in riding. We are taught to ride bare back, then with saddles and then with the harness on. This lasts until about 3 o'clock and the rest of the time is taken up until 5:30 by signal and artillery drill. This schedule is changed every week, with Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday off."

OTIS E. NAY.

Private Nay recites with gusto the list of good things—"turkey, mashed spuds, oyster dressing, olives, oranges, mince and pumpkin pies, fruit cake and good old black coffee," served as a feast to the boys of Camp Shelby on Thanksgiving day, 1917; the mess hall being decorated "with all the glorious beauty of the southern woods."

WILBUR F. GRAHAM.

As a companion picture to this, from the same camp, Corporal Graham describes the preparations for a merry Christmas, in 1918.

"We are planning a great big good time for Christmas day. The chief mechanic has been decorating the mess hall for several days now and has it about complete. It is a beautiful place, has crepe paper decorations along sides and streamers from the center down the sides. At regular intervals along the wall are big rosettes. At one end of the mess hall is an imitation of a big fireplace and holly and mistletoe

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and evergreens, hung around a plenty, All the men are to be given a small Christmas tree by Santa Claus, who will come down the chimney in regulation style. We have a splendid dinner planned including plum pudding and all the trimmings. Immediately following the dinner a program will be rendered by members of the battery. According to the Indianapolis Star I'm on for a lecture! I haven't had time to get anything ready yet, but will do something. We have piano rented for Christmas week and a jazz band to play any time. We will have it pretty lively, I think."

CHAPLAIN WM. HEILMAN.

As before said, most of these letters show our solders to have been cheerful and zestful, and inspired with the determination to do their part, though it can not be denied that we get occasional glimpses of despondency and homesickness, and here is where the Y. M. C. A., and those other agencies that concerned themselves with the morale of the soldiers proved their right to exist. Chaplain Wm. Heilman, of Camp Custer, Mich., sallied forth one rainy, dismal night on a cheering-up expedition among the men in the barracks.

"The first man visited," he says, "was lying on his bunk, the picture of dejection. Tied to the iron leg of the cot was a playful bull pup, whose antics could not provoke a smile from his owner. The good humor in the quarters was monopolized by the company mascot.

" 'Too busy to go to church,' the boy said, and as he moved languidly he let one hand dangle over a side of the cot, and the playful pup nibbled at his fingers. 'I have to work all the time,' he continued, 'and I want to see something different.'

" 'You don't need church at this time,' I said to him. 'What you should do is to spend an afternoon with us at the club house in Battle Creek.'

"After a description of a few of the parties at the club house the bull pup was formally introduced. His pedigree was repeated. When I left a cheerful voice called after me,

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'So long, Reverend, I am going to come to see that club house and you may look for me at service.' "

ELMER MARSHALL.

Concerning the Y. M. C. A. Elmer Marshall, writing from Fort Sheridan, Ill., has this to say:

"Without the Y. army life would be a lot more dreary, unpleasant, lonesome. After supper (mess) you can go down there to the movie at the Y. if there are movies on. If no movies are on you can write either to home or to your dear ones.

"Most of the time if nothing else is doing they have speaking at the Y. You get all of your paper and envelopes for helping yourself. To make a long story short you can go there and make yourself at home.

"I want to say who ever refuses to donate for the Y. M. C. A. or any other thing that will help to comfort the boys in the army and navy ought to be put down as a slacker.

"Good American boys are giving up their lives every day and bearing hardships while some tight wad at home is making and saving all he can. There should be something done to make him come across.

"Remember we are going (over there) to make the world safe for democracy and we all expect you folks back home to do your part, which I think most of you will."

MARK HAMER.

The spirit of real patriotism that prevailed among our boys, and which crops out in casual sentences in many of the letters, is reflected more at length in one from Mark Hamer, written from Camp Taylor, September 16, 1917, which we reprint in full.

"Dear Mother:

"Through all your unhappiness over seeing your boys going to war you must remember that the great possibility is that all of them will come back, and that although people

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may not realize it now, the fellow who could possibly join in this war and doesn't, had better beyond a doubt die upon a battlefield. It is my own opinion there never was a more just war waged. None ever was more necessary if homes like the one that equipped me for life are not to vanish from the earth. I have no interest in going to war. I would rather not go; but while men exist who believe it is given to them to dominate other men, some men must fight, not because they want to, but exactly because they do not want to.

"If America responds greatly enough to the demands made on her by this war it will be the last great war of the world's history. I have little hope that America's part will be so well done as that. Probably in another seventy-five or one hundred years it will all have to be done over again simply because it was not done quite honestly this time.

"But it is possible and even probable that with the spirit which as yet dominates American purpose this war will be fought out to the finish and the peace that shall come will be so justly arranged that never again will a nation be able to believe that it has a right to and can better direct the affairs of another nation than that other itself. And men may then rapidly come to see that they create their own greatest happiness by creating the most happiness about them.

"But even if the war is not so great a thing as it could be, it will still be a great contribution, and that man who fails to do his part now must live among men who will be at least somewhat advanced in their understanding of other men, and they will have little use—I mean they will find it possible to use very little—the man who shirks now.

"MARK HAMER."

LETTERS FROM OVERSEAS.

The larger part of the letters from overseas did not begin to arrive until the war was nearing its end, but some were written in the earlier part of 1918. Lieutenant E. H.

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Phillips, Carroll Eaglin and Wm. Ramsey Heberhart were the first to be heard from. Mr. Heberhart tells of his first taste of war when he witnessed an air raid on Paris. He writes:

"I guess I told you of the air raid we had the last of January. It was quite exciting and I haven't forgotten it in a hurry. The 'alert' was given at eleven-thirty p. m. and all the lights of Paris went out. The sirens screamed and the guns boomed forth their warnings. The sky was full of the colored lights of moving airplanes and the star rockets fell. The sky was one mass of colors. You could hear the guns roar and roar but couldn't see them fire.

"I dined at the Hotel Ritz that evening with friends who were leaving for America the next day, so I went out to Place Vendome and watched it for a long time. Later I went to the garden of the Tuilleries. I went later to Place de la Concorde, where two French machines fell and the men were taken to the Hotel Crillon. President Poincare arrived the same time I did with his staff. All the guests were in pajamas and dressing gowns as most every one goes to bed at eleven o'clock these days.

"A motley gowned crowd to meet the president of France! Such is war."

E. C. DENNY.

E. C. Denny, writing from "Somewhere in France," under date of April 15, 1918, thus describes an air fight:

"This afternoon a boche machine was shot down within sight. We watched the shells bursting around it for over a half hour. It is pretty hard to get a plane up 5,000 or 10,000 feet with shells. The shrapnel must hit the gasoline tank or the driver.

"The machine got over our lines through a cloud. It was sure interesting to watch the machine circling, changing height, etc., to keep us from getting the range. He made several attempts to beat it back to the German lines and safety. But always our guns shot ahead of him and turned him back.

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"I knew where one 3-inch was hid that was taking part in the conversation. Occasionally a machine gun would get the range and let off ten or a dozen shots in quick succession, faster than you could count. Through it all the boche flew unharmed. But at last an allied plane got above him, the guns ceased, and it was 'finished boche,' as the French say to us.

"I recall an incident of the first air fight I saw. (They are all alike, only sometimes the Hun gets away.) We were at work, doing a job in a hurry. Some French soldiers were working next to us. We heard a gun and a few seconds later heard the shell explode. Then we saw the white smoke and near it a plane.

"Several French were carrying a big stone, but at the sound of the first shell they all ripped out a stream of French about as long as your arm, dropped the stone, and made double time for a dugout. I noticed the Americans did almost the opposite.

"Not minding the shrapnel falling from the shells, everybody, even the sick, rush out to see the battle. But when the shells explode overhead, then we curb our curiosity and dive inside."

EARL SNYDER.

Of these air battles Earl Snyder writes:

"Since we have been having beautiful weather air battles are an every day sight overhead. Just a few minutes ago I witnessed a battle with an enemy plane which the American aviators brought down. It was an interesting sight to see the plane catch fire and the tanks explode and fall to the earth burning."

CLARENCE SEHRT.

Private Sehrt, with a machine gun battalion "somewhere in France," gives us these glimpses of his daily experiences:

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"I have heard and read a great deal about open warfare and now I am going through it, you can't imagine how awful it is.

"We were in a large woods a short time ago and our artillery was all around us. The boches shelled the woods night and day. We dug in, every man had his own dugout, protection against shrapnel. You could scarcely take two steps for fear of falling head first into a dugout.

"I am sitting out in front of my dugout writing this letter and old Fritz is sending five inch shells over in front of us about fifty yards from here. If he lowers his elevation I will do the ground-hog stunt.

"You read in the newspapers how the French people are driven from their homes on short notice. Well, as we were moving up to this front we passed family after family running from the danger zone, and believe me it was simply awful to see them go by. Not only forty or fifty but hundreds of them. Some in motor trucks, some in wagons with their children, with probably only enough clothing and food to last them a few days.

"The less fortunate ones were pulling their wagons, carrying stuff on their backs and on wheelbarrows. I saw one old woman have a wheelbarrow loaded with some provisions lying by the roadside. The poor soul had given out. It made my heart ache. Another case, an old man and a dog were pulling a spring wagon and an old woman pushing it. I don't know how they made it up grades. They left their homes and all they had. They will probably come back some day but only to see their homes all destroyed."

CARROLL D. EAGLIN.

Carroll Eaglin, of the 103d Aero Pursuit Squadron, Lafayette Escadrille, writes in a similar vein.

" * * * The other day a little French soldier wandered into our camp and told us what had happened to his family. He is fifteen years old, very small, and has been in the

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trenches for thirty months. The Huns killed his mother and a little five-year old brother, and he was with his father who was a lieutenant, until he was killed. He went "over the top" with his dad, and was wounded at the same time his dad was killed. We are going to keep him and now have him dressed in an American uniform. He sure is living the life of Raleigh. All he can say in English is 'under your bunk,' and 'good morning.' 'Under the bunk' is a saying the boys here use when there are German airplanes about, ready to drop shells on us. This is done mostly at night and sure makes you a little nervous."

DANA VAIL.

Dana Vail, in the ambulance service, tells of the little unpleasantnesses of that work.

"Dearest Dad:

"Just had a letter from Grandma Vail and Aunt Fanny, which puts me in mind that I ought to write. We're having kind of an easy time now, back on 'repos,' but take it from me wherever there is a scrap of any kind, we are right in the worst of it.

"You can't imagine how awful it is. We thought we knew about war when we were in that other sector, but as we took in different parts of the front, our first few months seemed more of a picnic than anything else. It is no fun traveling around with an attacking division.

"We are back in a place where we can get hold of baths again. My, that was good news! And we've gotten very good quarters, too. It's a little better than sleeping in an old, rickety barn, on mouldy straw, with lice, mice, and rats running over you, bombs, shells, bullets bursting within ten to fifty feet from you, and waking up in the middle of the night to put on your gas mask. We have been through all that and the memories aren't very pleasant."

CHARLES WAINSCOTT.

Here we have a graphic picture of the battle front in

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July, 1918, plus some other things, including sarcastic opinion of the Hun, as expressed by an American doughboy, Charles Wainscott, of Co. C., Hq. Bn.

"I suppose you will be reading in a day or two about the battle that is now raging along sixty miles of the western front. All last night we could hear the big guns and see the flash, sometimes lighting up the sky like a great flash of lightning; and sometimes it would be a pencil of flame shooting up into the sky.

"These were from the 'heavies' placed farther back and nearer us, and all the time the continuous rumble like far off thunder on a summer evening.

"There were plenty of other fireworks, too, rockets, and star shells—and the Germans didn't accomplish a thing except to give us an opportunity of ridding the world of several thousand more squareheads.

"We had an air raid, too, but nothing came of it. I mean no damage was done and no one was hurt. As an air raider Fritzie is the most successful joke that could be imposed upon a scrap-seeking Yank. Why, he has gotten so nervous since we came over that he can't even hit a cathedral any more."

And this from the same writer, under date of August 14:

"It doesn't seem possible that a nation that professes to be civilized could act in the manner of these retreating Germans are acting. Such unnecessary destruction of property that could in no way be of any use to the advancing troops! I could understand the destruction of grain or anything that could be of use to us, but they do not stop at that. I have seen houses which they had used in their brief stay and there wasn't a thing that remained uninjured. Curtains and hangings were slashed, pictures smashed, furniture hacked with bayonets, floors torn up, windows broken and everything that could be done to show their contempt for all laws of decency was done,—and I must say most thoroughly.

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"Nor do they stop at the destruction of property. The inhabitants of this reconquered territory who were unable to escape the rush of the Huns are in much the same condition as their property; battered and maimed but a living proof of the barbarism with which the Hohenzollerns hoped to rule the world.

"I tell you, dear parents there can be no peace until this menace to civilization is so utterly destroyed that it can never endanger the peace of the world again, and any man who fails to do his part in bringing this about can only be classed with the advocates of Kultur."

JACOB THENES.

This from Private Jacob Thenes, Co. 6., 47th Infantry; written August 20, 1918.

"Dear Folks:

"I guess you think I have kicked but I am still alive and feeling fine.

"The reason I didn't write sooner was because we have been chasing the Huns for the last two weeks. We took part in the big drive. I know you heard about it before now. We took part in two of the largest battles the Americans have fought yet.. I was sure lucky and came out without a scratch. It is real interesting at the front. Something doing all the time. When we got the Dutch started it was some job to keep up with them. The boches sure can travel some. We are taking a rest now and having a good time. We have plenty to eat, lots of cigarettes and more money than I can find a place to spend. We are close to a little town and can buy eggs and fruit. I am learning to talk French a little. I would like to tell you more about the war if I could. If I could tell you where we fought you could tell by the papers that we sure made them get a move on. They are not so much on the fight as they say they are. I know one thing they won't let the dough boys get very close to them and they are very careful about coming out in the open, for if they do

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the Yanks are pretty good shots and they seem to know it."

R. C. HUFFORD.

Graphic, also, is this description of the battle front from behind the batteries by Sergeant Maj., R. C. Hufford, of the F. A., written to Dr. W. A. Millis, of Hanover College September 25, 1918:

"All in all there is something about the artillery game that makes it the most interesting and the most fascinating of all."

"For instance one can stand beside a convenient hole (for safety's sake) and watch the various operations and get an impression of how wonderful, and at the same time how devilish, are the forces at play. Off to the front are flares and search lights with darting stars beneath and between."

"There are the infantry and close up organizations; back of them around and behind are the intermingled flashes and roars of the various sized heavier pieces, mixed with these are the whispers of the shells sent Hun-ward and the growing tone of the arrivals that are bursting everywhere.

"Over all of this one hears the various types of planes, with their machine guns cutting and slashing at each other or darting slivers of death at the crowded trenches below.

"A growler comes over, someone yells gas, you adjust your mask, and have not missed a bit of the great activity. Messengers are darting hither and thither, linemen are going out, ambulances are pushing forward, trucks are crowding forward and to the guns with the needed supplies, for communication must be kept, the wounded cared for, the fighters fed, and supplies kept up all the time that the Master Dealer is shuffling the deck and dealing each man his card—and to many of each side he deals the marked card, death.

"Gradually the noise dies down and only the distant intermittent spat of the rifle or pistol is heard. The battle is over, day breaks, and the work of repair and burial follows."

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SAMUEL VAUGHN.

According to Private Vaughn * * * * "Its wonderful the way the American soldier fights. The minute he smells powder or hears a gun, why, each and every man is just a fighting demon. They dont give a damn for anything—just up and at them, and away goes the Germans."

To show, however, that the American soldier is not all raw beef and gunpowder he tells of "one poor little kid," a French lad, whose mother and father were dead and his brother a prisoner.

"When we first came here," says the letter, "he was selling papers for his meals and sleeping wherever he could, but now my comrades and myself are taking care of him. We bought him shoes and a whole new outfit and keep him in eats and got him a room with some French lady to sleep in. He is the happiest kid in France now and will do anything for us. We call him Humpy, for he is a little hunch back and 15 years old.

"He stays in at nights and reads and is learning to speak English real good and understands a lot more than he can speak. My comrade says he is going to take him back to the States and put him on his father's ranch. My buddy lives in the west and is the best hearted fellow I ever knew. He has been in the army for five or six years."

JOHN W. BUCHANAN.

Says Pvt. Buchanan, of Machine Gun Company, 59th Infantry:

"I have been through four campaigns and in three of the fiercest battles fought. The Huns have always beat it though. Its surely hell, but we enjoy it just the same. I haven't gotten a scratch but a fellow don't know when his time is coming.

"One letter I wrote you was while on Hill No. 201. I suppose you remember something about it. There surely had been some fierce battles on it. Every inch of dirt seem-

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ed to have been turned over by shell fire, but the Yanks soon histed them off."

THOMAS LUCKETT.

Apropos to German atrocities, Private Lockett has this to say:

"On the road to the city of St. Julian the other day, I saw an old lady who lost her mind. Her home is between the camp and Pauillac and she roams around the country all the day long. She lost her two sons in the war and was taken prisioner by the Germans. As a punishment to her they cut off her breast and turned her away to suffer. Is it any wonder her mind is gone?

"There are so many of the same kind of cases in this country. It is wonderful how cheerful the French people are with all their loss."

GUY HOAGLAND.

Private Hoagland, who received a severe gassing from which he has never fully received, writes of his experience.

"Dear Mother:

"Well I just got word that the war is over. I am still in hospital but I am well enough to come home and that kind of news is enough to make anybody well. They keep us in the hospital until we get good and well since the war is over.

"I will tell you things that will make you feel proud of me. I wouldn't tell you before. Ever since July I have been exposed to shell fire and have been in the battle; over the top, and seen some hot times. I have hiked all over France with my heavy pack and have sure suffered .

"I will be proud of my wound stripe. The kind of gas I got was mustard gas. It burns on the inside and outside. I was blind for four days but my eyes are perfectly well now. As soon as my lungs get a little better I will be all O. K. It is just like a cold works, but I am well enough to come home any time.

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"I have lost lots of my friends over here but with the help of God I have had good luck, living through it all, and now I expect to meet you soon .

"I don't know yet whether I will get back to my company or not. It is according to how long I remain in the hospital. Don't worry about me being in the hospital. I am better off here, good and warm and not exposed to any bad weather .

"You know how father used to tell how he had to do in the civil war. We have hiked from eight o'clock p. m. till six a. m. in a down pour of rain. Then laid down on the wet ground and went to sleep. Some life. Then next morning hiked further and dug a hole in the ground to keep from getting hit with shrapnel. At night, looked up in the sky, expecting a big shell to hit you and wondering if it will tear you up. I thought about my feather-bed at home and it almost made tears roll down my cheeks".

LESTER T. LEE.

A variation from the experience of field and camp is that of Lester T. Lee, of the navy, who was in the mine-laying service. He says:

"We laid a barrage of mines off the Norway coast to Scotland with from five to eight ships abreast, each dropping a mine from every five to twelve seconds so you see a sub would have but little chance of getting through. Also after the main barrage we laid two wings reaching out into the North sea.

"At first it was excitement but soon became real work; loading mines, steaming, watch, then coal ship each time putting on from 300 to 550 tons of coal, and in the bunkers the dust so thick you had to put a handkerchief over your mouth to get your breath; you could not tell your mate working by your side nor see an electric light ten feet away.

"Then was turn to clean ship, work and more work. Believe me we realized we were not at home.

"Our only danger was torpedoes, German mines laid by subs in front of us, or our own mines becoming loosed from

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anchor and floating in our path, or collisions in the fog.

"One trip we kept the after searchlight burning in daylight to keep the ship back of us from ramming us. One trip the Roanoke, the senior ship of one division, ran on a rock and two boys were killed by falling timber, some ships not making port that night, but the Dizzy Quinne as our ship was called always made good.

"We also had rough windy weather, for which the North sea is noted and cruised about for two days and nights for calmer weather to drop our mines.

"It seemed Providence was with us and never failed us. On one occasion coming through a channel at the Orkney islands in the roughest weather we encountered, our steaming apparatus broke and for a short time old Quinne was in fair shape to be dashed against the rocks, but we made to a nook of calm water and was left behind to our own self with one destroyer as convoy, but we were only four hours repairing and made Inverness without a halt.

"Of course it is impossible to relate all, am just giving a few incidents. Now that it is all over we are pleased for it was real work."

MISS MARY A. SHIPMAN.

Here we have an interesting glimpse of hospital experience at the front as told by Miss Mary A. Shipman, a nurse in Base Hospital No. 25, France. Says Miss Shipman writing under date of August 17, 1918:

"And last night, the biggest drive of all was started, so an officer told us today. That means more work for us but we don't mind a little extra work. I'm glad to do for the boys, they are splendid. I love to hear them talk to each other of their work at the front, their trips out into No Man's Land, or of how some brave lad risked all, to go back for his 'Buddy' (chum) and have him cared for, and of how they went 'over the top.' The more serious their condition, the more cheerful they seem to be and they love a joke.

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"My first day in the ward, I was fixing them up for the night, rubbing their backs and making the beds up, brushing out crumbs and smoothing the sheets. I came to one boy down near the end of the ward where we usually have up patients, and I asked him if he could sit up in bed to have his back rubbed.

"He smiled and said, 'Oh yes, I'm about all right, now, can do most anything but play golf.' I rubbed his back but when I went to straighten the sheets, I found his left leg was in splints and he had been in the hospital but two days.

"When our last hospital train came in one patient received in our ward was a sergeant with both arms broken, a piece of shrapnel in one side of his head and a bullet hole through his right side. In caring for him I asked the ward master to help lift the patient. The sergeant looked up, laughed and said, 'Oh, I can sit up alone,' and he would have tried it, too had I let him.

"All the boys seem to get on so well. We have the best surgeons and doctors and they do wonders saving the boys' legs and arms and getting them well in much less time than we ever did back in the states.

"I am well, happy and busy. Two weeks ago today, I ate my first meal in camp. I've been shopping in Allery. With an English-French dictionary and many gesticulations I made myself understood and it was lots of fun."

BOYCE R. MORROW.

Several letters describing the close of hostilities are of interest. Says Lieut. Boyce R. Morrow, of the Q. M. Corps, writing a few days after the memorable 11th of November:

"Of course you have read the glad and welcome news long ago. You can't imagine the celebration such as the French are putting on. I say 'are putting on' for they have just one fete after another. No one knows how long they are going to celebrate and I don't think anyone cares. They surely have a right to all their gladness for there is hardly a family

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that has not been in some way affected by the war. They were greatly excited and glad when the big news arrived. I went in a store on the afternoon of the big day and the madam said that was very necessary that she be embraced on the occasion of our allied victory. She was pretty good looking and not very old so naturally a fellow could not refuse."

GUS HOWARD HYATT.

In a very similar vein is this one from Gus Howard Hyatt:

"Today is Sunday and a very pretty day. I have been sleeping most all morning. Read a little while after dinner and just happened to think of writing a letter to you, as there is such good news to tell you, and that is that the war is all over. They quit fighting Monday.

"I had a fine time when we heard that the war was over. I was on pass that day in a little town near our camp. I and three more soldier boys were the first to ring the church bells in the town and the French people nearly went wild.

"We rang the bells till we got so tired we couldn't ring them. Everybody was in the streets by that time and we paraded all over the town, men, women, kids and everything else that could follow.

"That night they gave a big dance. Of course I and the three other soldiers went and of all the good times of my life I never had any to beat that one. There was nothing too good for us boys. We danced with the French 'demozelles' till we were dizzy.

"Well, I don't think there is any one that didn't enjoy such good news as that unless it was old Bill. I would have liked to see them celebrating in the States. I guess they had a time also, didn't they?"

HARRY F. SHADDAY.

Private Shadday writes that "On the 10th of November we were called to the front to make a big drive if the armistice wasn't signed,

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"On the morning of the 11th we were in the front lines at a town called Saul, ready to go over the top with the infantry, when we received the message of the signing of the armistice.

"At 11 a. m. every gun ceased firing and we were out of danger once again. Some boys and myself went over that night and talked with the Dutchmen, ate bread and drank coffee with them. They seemed very glad the war was over.

"We have been working some lately but the work doesn't seem bad when it isn't under shell fire."

Before closing this chapter it should be said that many of the over-seas letters contain animated descriptions of England and France and of life on the ocean, full of keen interest, and revealing the educational side of the "great adventure." Some are so well written that it is regrettable they can not all be reproduced here, but lack of space forbids.

TOM LUCKETT tells of Brest, France, "certainly a beautiful place, * * * built on a high hill overlooking the water, which is dotted for miles with ships of all kinds and shapes—sailboats, battle ships, schooners, transports and many other kinds." "I am," he adds, "seeing a great deal of the country, and it is all very, very interesting."

JAY SIPE is enamored of England, which he affirms to be "the most beautiful country I ever expect to see," with its hedge fences and stone walls, its green lawns and spacious parks.

CHARLES WAINSCOTT wields an eloquent pen in appreciation of the wonders and inspirations of Paris and the scenic beauties of southern France, where the blue Mediterranean and the French Alps vied in their fascinations.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS gives an account of his trip up the Mediterranean to a beautiful, quaint old town "somewhere in Italy," and of the ovation that awaited them there. When the troops debarked several Americans met them, their children bearing baskets of red, white and blue button-hole bou-

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quets for the visitors, and Italian troops were drawn up at "present arms" as guard of honor, and between these the American troops marched.

"The streets were narrow and crooked," says the writer, "so we only had room to march four abreast and the crowding people sometimes made that impossible. Every balcony and housetop was crowded and we were simply showered with flowers. We literally walked on roses. Cries of 'viva l' America,' 'viva Wilson' and 'viva l'soldati' rang out on every side and one woman cried as she thrust out a rose, 'viva l' Yankee'. And these people didn't know we were coming until we arrived.

"I have seen parades in the States where enthusiasm ran high, but our reception here was the most spontaneous expression of good will and welcome that I have ever seen."

RICHARD C. HECK'S account of a Fourth of July demonstration in London (which certainly seems rather anomalous) makes such sprightly reading that we copy the most of it as a finishing feature to this series of letters.

This particular Fourth, 1918, says Mr. Heck, "the sun rose in a clear blue sky, and everything gave promise of a perfect day. Reveille at 5:15, mess at 6:15, then we all dolled up and beat it to town. That is most of us went. About thirty of the boys had C. B. on the fourth and were out of luck.

"Reached the Eagle Hut which was the center of activity about 8 o'clock and events followed in quick succession. First there was a band concert followed by a "flag raising" during which the band played the national anthem and we all stood at attention and saluted.

"Burton Holmes himself took movies of the event and if you watch the Holmes Travelogues closely, you will see my shining face (talcum is scarce in England) just in back of the flag staff.

"Ten o'clock saw us loaded on large busses, or sight-seeing wagons, ready for a tour of the city. There were about

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forty of the busses all filled with yelling Yanks.

A battery of Fritz's forty-two centimeter guns in full action could not make half the noise that we Yanks made as we passed through the principal parts of town. Passed through Charing Cross, the Strand, Aldwych, Kingsway, Mark Lane, Mansion House, Cheapside, Holborn, in fact, through all the principal parts of London, even taking in Petticoat Lane.

"During the entire trip we yelled, cheered and sang in true Yankee style and we were told that London had seldom, if ever seen such a noisy, enthusiastic crowd. Each of us would try to out yell his partner, and to say that we made some noise is putting it rather mildly.

"Twelve o'clock saw us at the Baltic Y. M. in High Holborn, where we enjoyed a delightful luncheon, after which we assembled in the busses and resumed our tour. Went through St. James and Hyde Parks. Buckingham Palace is in the former, and as we passed the palace the king and queen stood out on the balcony and greeted us, while we made the air ring with our cheers.

"At three-fifteen we arrived at Chelsea athletic grounds, where a great army-navy ball game was scheduled to start at three-thirty. This park has a seating capacity of sixty-thousand, and it was crowded at that. It is a very nice stadium, where all the great English cricket and foot ball matches are played.

"Promptly at three-thirty the king walked out into the field amid a battery of movie machines and handed the ball to the umpire. Amid the cheers of the vast crowd, the game began, and I may add that it was the best game I have ever seen. And it all ended too soon, with the score two to one in favor of the navy. During the game I yelled and cheered so much that I lost my voice entirely and could not speak above a whisper.

"The game over, we all fell in the busses again, and were driven to Kensington Gardens, where we were to be entertained at tea by the lord mayor of Kensington. On arriving here

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we started a snake dance, led by an old man dressed as Uncle Sam; this snake dance furnished amusement to the thousands of people who were watching the performance. They had never seen anything as utterly foolish and amusing as the spectacle of hundreds of fellows in single file writhing and twisting their way over the field.

"We had just finished this when Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, was seen coming across the park, in company of the lord mayor of Kensington, and several dukes and lords. The band played 'God save the King' and we all stood at attention as the royal party approached. As the Princess drew nearer, we all saluted, and just as she was passing me, she stopped and walking over to me, said: 'How do you do, I suppose you played in the ball game this afternoon.'

"It was quite embarrassing to me as I could only answer her in a whisper. Happily one of the fellows explained that although I had not played in the game, I had yelled so much that I had lost my voice, and could only speak in a whisper. She expressed her sympathy for me, and trusted I would recover my voice in a few days; which was very kind of her. She is very interesting and democratic and is a daughter of her royal highness, the late Queen Victoria.

"Well we had tea, during which the princess and lord mayor made short speeches, and after we had finished an all round good time, we marched to Kensington town hall where we were booked for an entertainment.

"In the hike over the 372nd led all the other squadrons and I was No. one in the first squad. The No. one rear rank man and I carried a large flag stretched between us and we made quite an appearance as we hiked along. At Kensington hall we were royally entertained for several hours by artists from the different London theatres.

"The programme ended about eleven o'clock and after three cheers for the lord mayor, we beat it, and came straggling into camp about twelve-thirty or one o'clock. This ended the happiest fourth I have ever spent,"

MILITARY HONOR ROLL.

Author's Note—In compiling this "Honor Roll" I have been guided by the official record of the "Committee on Enrollment"—a body authorized by the Council of Defense and consisting of Messrs A. D. Vanosdol, Edward M. Prenatt and Walter Caplinger. I am informed that it was not possible to make the roster complete because a number of men who belonged to Jefferson county entered the service from other places or were already in the regular army and could not be traced. The total number of names in the record mentioned, together with some I have added, is about 560. It is estimated that the county furnished something like 700 men in addition to the Home Guard units, but this does not pretend to accuracy. The record in typewritten form and substantially bound in a book includes additional data with each name and the whole is given into the permanent custody of the county historical society and is available to any one who desires fuller information. The separate roster of Company I is according to arrangement of the record. Company K and the Liberty Guards are not in the record and were secured separately. The members of 'Hanover' S. A. T. C. who are residents of Jefferson County are included in the general roster. The Gold Star list was completed only after diligent inquiry, and the accompanying sketches were, for the most part, secured by personal interviews with the families of the men.

THE GOLD STAR LIST.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldiers last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

HARRISON B. BUCKNER.

Of the 804th Pioneer Infantry. Took sick on shipboard going over and died in France, of pneumonia, October 3, 1918, ten days after landing. On board ship Harrison made friends with another man, Charles Browdie, and each agreed that if the other died the survivor would write to his friend's people. Browdie kept this promise.

WILLIAM BUCKNER.

Died of pneumonia on shipboard when on his way to France, and was buried at sea. His brother, Harrison Buckner, died of the same disease, also contracted on shipboard, on another vessel, and their deaths were three days apart. A letter from Private Buckner before shipping gave his address as Co. E, 809th Pioneer Infantry, Camp Dodge, Iowa. His mother had no further information about him. The Buckner brothers were residents of Madison.

CARL J. COOTS.

Born in Carroll county, Ky. Was a resident of Madison, Ind., for three or four years before entering the service, living with his grandfather, James Coots. He managed to get into the service when but seventeen years old, contrary to the wishes of his grandfather, and left his home without warning never to be seen alive again by his family. His letters from camp breathe of patriotic ardor, and in his last one he wrote that the camp life was "making a man" of him. After six weeks of this life he died of pneumonia, on April 15, 1919, in the hospital at Douglass, Arizona.

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GEORGE CRANK.

Lived for some years near Dupont. Died at Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, of influenza, Oct. 11, 1918. He was in the 12th Battalion, 159th Regiment, Depot Brigade, afterwards Battery B, 17th Battalion, F. A. R. D.

EARL GLOVER.

Born and reared in Madison, Ind. Was in Company M, 334th regiment of infantry. He died October 5, 1918, of pneumonia, in France, though the exact place of death is unknown to his family. A picture of his grave was sent through the Red Cross. The marker is designated "K-1268" and by the figures 3531329, but his family does not know where it is.

ALFRED HOUSEFIELD

Private Housefield, a resident of Monroe township, and a volunteer from that locality, was killed in battle at Chateau-Thierry August 9, 1918. The particulars were never known to the family. His mother states that up to the time of his death he was a faithful member of the Liberty Christian church, at Bellevue, Jefferson County.

CHRISTOPHER M. HERBIG.

Private Herbig was born, reared and educated in Madison. He was a graduate of the Madison high school and is said to be the only boy from that school to die on the field of battle. His mother died three days before he entered the service. He was a member of Co. E, 47th Infantry. The only record we have of his death is that he was killed in action August 9, 1918. At the time of his enlistment he was a resident of Indianapolis.

RAYMOND D. HERNER.

Private Herner, volunteer, was so anxious to join the colors that he managed to do so when 18 years old, contrary to the wishes of his parents. He was a member of Battery C.,

Jefferson County in the World War.

17th Field Artillery; was sent to France in December, 1918, and saw considerable service on the front, as gathered from his letters, but his parents have little information as to his battles other than that he was at Chateau-Thierry. He died of pneumonia at Coblenz, Germany, February 13, 1919.

Subsequently his body was brought home and on August 1, 1920, was buried in Springdale cemetery, Madison, with military honors.

FREDRICK J. HALL.

Was born and reared in Jefferson County and considered Kent as his home. At the time of his enlistment he was fitting himself at Taylor University, Grant Co., for teaching. Though past the age limit set by the first draft he volunteered and went into the ambulance service. He had passed the examination and expected to shortly enter the officer's training camp at Camp Taylor. He died July 17, 1918, at Camp Shelby, from accident, being thrown from an ambulance.

PAUL STANLEY JACKSON.

Died of pneumonia at Hattiesburg, Miss., February 14, 1918. His home was North Madison, from which place he volunteered July 28, 1917, and went into the 4th Infantry. Afterwards he was transferred to the 139th Field Artillery. He was a staunch member of the Baptist church, and is described by his pastor as "a young man who could be trusted with anything."

ELZIE LEWIS.

Killed in action May 23, 1918. Soon after the breaking out of the war he volunteered, but failed to pass the physical examination. Subsequently he volunteered at Elk City, Okla., and was put into the 9th regiment of infantry, Co. L. In February, 1918, he shipped for France. The ship (name not remembered by our informant) was torpedoed off the Irish coast. He wrote his mother afterward that he was in the water three hours before being rescued. Further infor-

Honor Roll.

mation as to his military experience is meagre and his family does not know where he was killed nor where buried.

CLARENCE McKINLEY LITTREL.

Of Lancaster Township. Enlisted December 1, 1917 and died January 31, 1918, of pneumonia, at Great Lakes camp. He was buried in the college cemetery at Lancaster.

LOUIS LITTRELL.

Half-brother to Clarence Littrel, enlisted in Canada and was killed in France fighting with Canadian troops.

FRANK MORGAN.

Died of pneumonia at Columbus Barracks, March 26, 1918, two weeks after entering the service. He was in the coast artillery. He spent most of his life in Jefferson County.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS.

Lieutenant William S. Nichols lost his life by accident at Ft. Oglethorpe, June 21, 1918. He was riding horseback, with one of the nurses of the camp when the animal she rode took fright and ran away. In the endeavor to stop her horse his own slipped and threw him against a tree, breaking his neck. He was a graduate of Hanover College and of a medical school at Cleveland, O. Graduating from the latter with the highest honors, he remained there in service for several years. By his associates he was spoken of as unusually thorough and reliable. He was in the medical branch of the service.

ULYS E. RICKETTS.

A Switzerland County boy, but also identified with Jefferson County. Soon after the declaration of war he endeavored to get, first into the military, then the naval service, but was not accepted. A later attempt to volunteer was successful. He was mortally wounded at Soissons, July 21,

Jefferson County in the World War.

1918, and died the same day, but his parents never received more specific information.

CHARLES HENRY RITCHEY.

Died at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., January 24, 1918, of scarlet fever and pneumonia. He spent most of his life in Jefferson County and was educated at Wirt, North Madison and Hanover College. Was working his way through Hanover by alternately teaching and attending school, and was taking the normal course when he volunteered, entering the medical service. It was stated by the local papers that he was the first Jefferson County soldier to die in service.

MORRIS P. SAPPINGTON.

Born and reared in Madison. Was one of three men selected from that place to enter the engineers' corps at Ft. Harrison. Subsequently he was put in the 336th regiment of Infantry, then in the 337th Infantry. He went to France and was on the front, but just where his family does not know. He was wounded in the foot Nov. 3, 1918. He wrote to his wife that he was "hit in the foot," but was "getting along fine," and subsequent letters made light of the wound. Nevertheless the foot was amputated and blood poisoning followed, from the effects of which he died four months later, on March 29, 1919. He left a widow with an infant child.

MERRILL NORWOOD SELIG.

Died November 1, 1918, of wounds received on the battlefield, though place of death and name of battle are unknown to his family; nor do they know any particulars of his services abroad. His parents have a testimonial of their son's bravery, signed by General Pershing, and also a bronze medal which, as shown by the inscription, was "presented by the people of Carnegie, Pa., for Patriotic Services." He had been employed in a munition factory at Carnegie. He joined Company I, 145th Infantry, A. E. F. Selig was born and

Honor Roll.

reared in Madison and left school to go to work when fourteen years old. He is described by one who knew him as "a boy of few words but who thought a lot."

ROBERT SHEPHERD.

Of Madison Township enlisted in the regular army in July of 1916, and was in a cavalry regiment. He died at Fort Worth, Texas, and was buried at Brushy Fork cemetery, this county, June 11, 1918.

EARL VINCENT SLATER.

Entered the service from Indianapolis, but was a Madison boy. He was inducted June 5, 1917, and was assigned to Company D, Limited Service regiment. He died of influenza at Camp Grant, Ill., September 30, 1918.

EZRA GALE STEVENSON.

A resident of Jefferson County for about ten years. In 1907 he joined the regular army, served in the Philippines two years and was on the Mexican border about four years. In 1917 he went to France, where he was in the motor truck service, with the rank of sergeant. He died of pneumonia February 21, 1919, but his family have never learned where he died or where he is buried. He left a widow but no children.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.

Died of pneumonia, at Camp Taylor, March 29, 1918. His mother, who was with him in his illness states that when his regiment left camp for overseas, as he lay sick, his disappointment at being left behind was so keen that he cried. William was born, reared and educated in Madison. He was in the 336th Infantry.

JOHN WARREN.

Of Company H, 28th Infantry, was killed in action in France, May 30, 1918, but beyond that his family have no specific information. A newspaper notice of his death states that he was the first man from Madison to fall in battle. He was reared in Jefferson County.

Jefferson County in the World War.

NICHOLAS JOHN WEBER.

Was killed in action June 14, 1918, in France, though his family have been unable to learn just where. Nicholas was born and reared in Madison. At the age of 13 he left school and went to work in the cotton factory. When the United States declared war he was so anxious to join the army, though but seventeen years old, that his father, contrary to his own wishes, gave his consent. He was in service in France a little more than a year, and one of his last letters intimates that for three months he participated in much fighting, though he does not indicate where.

BENJAMIN DILLARD WHITHAM.

We have little information about Private Whitham other than that he died of pneumonia at Base Hospital No. 10, in France, October 11, 1918. His home was Shelby Township.

EVERETT CORBETT WYNE.

Died at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., October 6, 1918, of bronchial pneumonia. He was in the motor transport service, and was a volunteer. He was one of Jefferson County's selected men and was in the tank corps, having taken training at Valparaiso, Ind., and at Carnegie Institute. When sick in the hospital he professed religion and died happy, with his parents at his bedside. He was buried at Deputy with military honors.

JOHN W. WYNE.

Died of Typhoid fever in France, Feb. 10, 1919. Born July 28, 1895. We have been unable to learn more of him.

CHAUNCEY LAND.

Of Shelby Township. Died at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., October 9, 1918, of pneumonia, and was buried at West Fork Church, east of Bryantsburg. Of Chauncey and Walter H. Land, brothers, we were unable to learn further facts.

Honor Roll.

WALTER H. LAND.

Of Shelby Township, one of Jefferson County's selected men died in France, November 15, 1918. from wounds received in an accident. We have been unable to learn further particulars, beyond the fact that he had been overseas for several months.

Summary: Total, Thirty. Nine died of wounds; eighteen of disease and three from accident.

CORRECTIONS.

WILLIAM BUCKNER was not buried at sea, as at first reported. Since our sketch of him printed on page 108 the body was returned to the family at Madison.

MORRIS SAPPINGTON was not born in Madison but spent much of his life there. He enlisted in the 22d engineers corps, was trained at Fort Benjamin Harrison, then was sent to Camp Merritt, where he was transferred to the 336th infantry. He went overseas with the 84th division, then was transferred to the 90th division. He saw much hard service and was shot through the foot while fighting in the Argonne forest.

OMISSION.

Among the speakers who assisted in the various Red Cross and government drives should be mentioned the Rev. G. W. Pearce, whose name was unintentionally omitted from the proper place.

Jefferson County in the World War.

COMPANY I.

Arbuckle, Corbett
Anger, Charles Howard
Barrett, Mike
Bear, Hayden H.
Blake, Charles W.
Brinson, Clifford
Brinson, George
Brinson, John
Brown, Edward E.
Cole, Philip S.
Cope, Harry H.
 First Lieutenant
Copeland, Edward
Cowlam, George Sanxay
Creamer, Charles R.
Dalglish, John
Davis, Fred.
Demaree, Howard N.
Dillinder, Bert
Dillinder, Henry
Dillinder, John
Driggs, John W.,
 Second Lieutenant
Eaglin, Romaine
Farmer, Francis
Faulconer, Lyman
Ferris, Lawrence
Francisco, Raymond
Fritzler, Bryan
Fritzler, Edward
Garlinghouse, Fred B.
Gorden, Robt. C.
Greenwood, Howard
Gunnell, Arthur T.
Haak, Harry G.
Hall, Perry E.
Hertz, Edward P.
Hoffman, Chas. A.
Jackson, John S.
Jackson, Paul E.
Jones, Bernard
Jones, Chas. H.

Jones, Daniel W.
Jones, Hal G.
Jones, Wayne M.
Klein, Chas. R.
Kloepfer, Herman J.
Kurtz, Ansel
Lawson, Hallie H.
Long, Barney
Moore, Lawson
McDaniel, Clarence.
McKay, Huey
Mires, Peter F.
Nay, Elmer
Nay, Otis E.
Officer, Wm. I.
O'Loughlin, Louis
O'Loughlin, William
Potter, William
Reed, Harry
Richards, Chas. L.
Rogers, William E.
Sandifar, Otis R.
Schreiber, Robt. J.
Schwab, John B.
Scott, Robert
Smith, Elmer
Spicer, William
Steigerwald, Samuel A.
Swan, Allyn F.
Tarpy, Edward
Thompson, Lloyd
Watts, Albert H.
Wells, Harry E.
Wells, Orlando J.
Willick, Clarence N.
Wolfschlag, Carl
Wood, Durward B.
Woolford, Horace O.
 Captain.
Wykoff, Charles J.
Wyne, Earnest
Zearing, Harvey J.

Honor Roll.

GENERAL ROSTER.

(Field service not including Company I.)

Aich, Stephen Gus	Chambers, Clarence D.
Albee, Edward	Chandler, Christopher C.
Aldridge, Ernest	Chapman, James C.
Arbuckle, Frank Allen	Chasteen, Grover
Ashby, Clarence	Christman, Charles H.
Ashley, Harold	Christman, Stanley
Ballard, Harry	Clarke, William E.
Banta, Oliver Guy	Clarkson, Frank
Bare, Earl Lesley	Clashman, Ernest W.
Barnes, Dent Thane	Clashman, Harley E.
Barnes, Oscar	Cleek, Ralph A.
Barton, Alve Earl	Clegg, William
Bayless, George Wilbur	Clements, Thomas G.
Bear, Wayne	Cline, Chenault W.
Bellamy, Harry	Cochran, James F.
Bennett, A. Roy	Cochran, William T.
Bennett, Elmer	Cochrane, James C.
Bennett, John R.	Cochrane, Stanley W.
Bersch, William E.	Cole, Andrew L.
Bishop, Howard	Coleman, Elmer
Black, Roy	Colgate, Joseph R.
Black, Roy Denzil	Colling, James H.
Bland, Louis I.	Connor, Louis G.
Boardman, Clarence A.	Consley, Lonas J.
Botts, Andy	Cook, Benjamin H.
Bowman, Herman E.	Cooley, Dora H.
Bowman, William C.	Coots, Carl J.
Branham, Charles N.	Copeland, Charles
Brock, Ray	Copeland, George
Bruther, Ervin Dale	Copeland, William W.
Buchanan, John W.	Corbin, Jesse
Buckner, Harrison B.	Corman, Arthur T.
Buckner, William	Corman, Melvin L.
Bumen, Howard E.	Corrie, Ernest C.
Burress, William	Cowan, John R.
Cain, Earl A.	Cox, David C.
Campbell, Major	Craig, John C.
Campbell, Ray	Craig, John H.
Carver, Samuel	Crank, George
Cassidy, Frank	Crozier, Raymond L.
Cavett, Jesse W.	Cruft, Malcolm M.

Jefferson County in the World War.

Culbertson, John A.
Dean, Argus
Debanto, Wilbur
Denny, Emerson
Denny, Thomas F.
Denny, Wesley J.
Denton, Carl J.
Denton, Howard H.
Demaree, Stanley S.
Devar, Frank
Donat, Alfred S.
Driskell, Robert Lee
Duncan, Carl G.
Dunham, Edward
Dunham, Robert E.
Dunlap, Carl F.
Eads, John Wesley
Eaglin, Burton G.
Earhart, Isaac W.
Earles, Fred L.
Easton, Guy
Elder, Joseph R.
Eldridge, Orlando H.
Elston, Edgar L.
Ernst, Robert S.
Etherton, Everett.
Fagan, John R.
Fancher, Cortland
Fenn, James W.
Ferguson, Elmer
Fewell, Paul E.
Fewell, Robert D.
Fitch, Hiram W.
Fitzsimmons, John R.
Flynn, Charles F.
Ford, John C.
Forister, Lyman H.
Francis, Gale
Francisco, Van E.
Froh, George L.
Gaines, William L.
Gans, John H. S.
Gassert, Leroy C.
Gassert, Stanley F.

Geisler, Louis E.
Genter, Francis A.
Gentrup, William
George, Eugene C.
Gibbs, Herbert
Gibson, Edward H.
Gibson, Gilbert R.
Glore, Fred H.
Glore, John W.
Glover, Earl
Golay, Clarence E.
Gordon, Howard W.
Gray, Ansel H.
Gray, James
Grebe, Clarence L.
Green, John R.
Green, William J.
Griffith, Clyde T.
Grossman, Carl H.
Gudgel, Gale L.
Hafley, Walter L.
Hall, Charles E.
Hall, Fredrick J.
Hall, Lester O.
Hall, Oscar E.
Halterbaum, Orion
Hamilton, Otis
Hammond, Bruff
Hammonds, Angus B.
Handlow, Leslie
Hankins, Elmer
Hanna, Reed L.
Hans, John C.
Hardy, Claude H.
Hargan, James
Harn, Hervey D.
Harr, George B.
Harrell, Rollie Everett
Harrod, Lawrence B.
Hartman, Ernest R.
Haskell, Harvey
Hassfurther, Walter R.
Hastings, Henry G.
Heaton, Ernest

Honor Roll.

Heck, Charles D.
 Heck, Richard C.
 Hennessy, William D.
 Henry, Amos L.
 Herbig, Christopher
 Herbig, Henry Thomas
 Herndon, Curt G.
 Herner, Edward C.
 Herner, Raymond D.
 Hewitt, Glenn F.
 Hilbert, Theodore P.
 Hill, James C.
 Hill, John N.
 Hill, Joseph F.
 Hoffman, Curtis
 Hoffstadt, Rachel E.
 Army Nurse.
 Hollis, Charles E.
 Holtzhauer, Joseph A.
 Holtzman, Edward
 Hood, Maurice R.
 Hooker, Verna R.
 Hopkins, James M.
 Horton, Ronald N.
 Housefield, Alfred
 Hughes, Bayard
 Hughes, Clifford
 Hughes, Clinton G.
 Hughes, Robert C.
 Hughes, Roger
 Hummel, Albert G.
 Humphreys, Dora
 Humphreys, Leroy
 Humphreys, Howard P.
 Hunger, Oscar C.
 Hunter, Clarence B.
 Hutchings, Thomas
 Hyatt, Gus H.
 Iddings, Frank W.
 Iddings, Harry Guy
 Jacobs, Charles E.
 Jackson, Paul S.
 Janes, Edgar
 Janes, Herbert H.

Jenkins, Herman
 Johann, Albert N.
 Johnson, Albert C.
 Johnson, David W.
 Johnson, James Samuel
 Johnson, William J.
 Jones, Howard
 Jordan, Frank
 Kasper, August M.
 Kegerice, Oliver A.
 Keller, Julian Jacob
 Kernen, Joseph C.
 Kessler, William H.
 Klein, Charles R.
 Klein, Nicholas, Jr.
 Kleopfer, Charles R.
 Kleopfer, Fredrick H.
 Knox, George C.
 Kreeger, John Frederick
 Kremer, William J.
 Krue, Edward J.
 Kurtz, Roy E.
 Land, Chauncy H.
 Land, Walter H.
 Lanham, Clifford
 Lawler, George F.
 Lawrence, James E.
 Layton, James E.
 Lee, Clifford
 Lee, Lawrence M.
 Lee, Lester T.
 Leep, George W.
 Leland, Simeon E.
 Leonard, William E.
 Lewis, Elzie
 Littrell, Clarence M.
 Littrell, Louis
 Lochard, Raymond E.
 Lockridge, Robert E.
 Lotz, Bernhardt C.
 Lotz, Fred W.
 Lotz, Harold, B.
 Lotz, John B.
 Lovings, Thomas

Jefferson County in the World War.

Lockett, Thomas K.
 Lustenberger, Frank J.
 Lustig, Charles J.
 Lyle, Daniel
 Lyon, Edwin F.
 Lyon, Elmer J.
 Mackin, Lewis E.
 Mahoney, Wilbur O.
 Manaugh, Hursel C.
 Marsh, Dewie
 Matthews, John S.
 Matthews, Vinton H.
 Mayfield, Jephtha O.
 McCarty, Walter
 McClelland, John D.
 McCormick, Orie L.
 McFadden, Frank D.
 McGannon, Frank
 McGee, Earl
 McIntire, Larrel
 McKay, Laclair
 McKeand, Wallace O.
 McLaughlin, John W.
 McNeely, Garrett, J.
 McNutt, Ernest C.
 McQuitha, Irl
 Metzger, Herbert B.
 Millar, Robert J.
 Moffett, Clinton
 Monroe, Charles L.
 Montague, Edward C.
 Moore, Earl O.
 Moore, Harry E.
 Moore, Roy E.
 Morgan, Frank
 Morgason, Lonard
 Morrison, Charles
 Morrow, Boyce R.
 Mount, Curt
 Mount, William A.
 Mouser, Floyd
 Mundt, Walter C.
 Neal, Roscoe E.
 Negley, Roy

Newman, Albert S.
 Nichols, Charles A.
 Nichols, William S.
 Nicklaus, William E.
 Niesse, John L.
 Niesse, William C.
 Noell, Benjamin W.
 Nugent, Vincent
 O'Loughlin, Willie
 Parker, William E.
 Parks, Odus W.
 Patton, George S.
 Patton, William D.
 Peddie, Frederick
 Pender, Archie M.
 Perry, Earl
 Perry, Harley M.
 Perry, Lewis D.
 Perry, Robert A.
 Phillips, Albert C.
 Phillips, Clyde O.
 Phillips Everett H.
 Phillips, James M.
 Phillips, Raymond A.
 Pinder, Richard L.
 Plessinger, Richard
 Polk, Clyde
 Pratt, Campbell S.
 Pratt, Ralph M.
 Prenatt, Francis
 Quaite, Charles E.
 Quirin, Charles M.
 Rahe, Bernard E.
 Rahe, Ferdinand F.
 Rahe, John S.
 Ralston, Crawford
 Rankin, Andrew P.
 Rawlings, Harold C.
 Rea, Earl
 Reed, Fallis
 Renschler, Clarence
 Richardson, Alva A.
 Ricketts, Ulys E.
 Riedel, Wiley M.

Honor Roll.

Ringwald, Arthur J.	Shepherd, Robert
Ringwald, Chester	Sherlock, Haven K.
Risk, Jesse E.	Shipman, Mary A.
Risk, Ray R.	Army Nurse.
Ritchie, John C.	Shockley, Harry A.
Ritchie, Charles H.	Shoots, G. B., Jr.
Roberts, Harley	Sipe, William L.
Robertson, Melville	Skeldon, Golden P.
Robertson, Merrill H.	Skidmore, Joseph
Robertson, Percy M.	Skinner, Robert B.
Robertson, Raymond M.	Slater, Earl Vincent
Rodgers, Graham R.	Smart, George T.
Rogers, Earl R.	Smith Earnest H.
Rogers, Ernest E.	Smith, Joseph
Rohrbaugh, Cecil R.	Smith, Sim L.
Rose, Claude J.	Smith, William G.
Roulett, Raymond	Smitha, John J.
Ruediger, Chester L.	Snyder, Earl
Rusk, Joseph G.	Spann, Jesse W. W.
Ryker, Clarence E.	Spencer, Carroll C.
Sanders, John	Spry, Hervey R.
Sanders, Oscar	Stanton, Robert H.
Sandifar, Clifford C.	Steadman, Herald C.
Sappington, Morris	Stearnes, George E.
Saunders, Orin	Stephanus, Frank A.
Sauer, Earl E.	Stephanus, Peter D.
Sauer, John H.	Stephenson, C.
Schad, Herman	Stevason, Carl C.
Schafer, Charles F.	Stevenson, Ezra G.
Schnaitter, Marion R.	Still, Walter
Schneider, Harry M.	Stillhammer, Clyde
Schofield, Howard H.	Stites, Olin D.
Schofield, Louis B.	Stucker, Albert E.
Schultz, Bernard	Sutherland, Clarence E.
Scott, Chauncy E.	Sutherland, Floyd S.
Scott, Lee D.	Sutherland, Russell B.
Seibenthal, Louis B.	Swann, Earl T.
Seiferman, Edward J.	Taff, Clarence A.
Selig, Merrill N.	Tarpy, James E.
Server, John W.	Taylor, Emmett
Server, Roy H.	Thacker, Frank M.
Shaughnessy, Harry B.	Thenes, Jacob
Shaughnessy, John	Thevenow, James
Shepherd, Frank	Thomas, Wren C.

Jefferson County in the World War.

Thompson, Charles	Walp, Lewis M.
Thompson, Harry E.	Walters, George
Thompson, Jesse	Walters, Hayden
Thorne, Roy H.	Warner, William C.
Tilford, William Levi	Warren, John
Tingle, Roy	Watts, Chester R.
Torrance, William C.	Watts, Fredrick C.
Tull, Roy P.	Weber, George
Turner, Martin E.	Weber, Nicholas J.
Turner, Orville	Wells, William E.
Turner, Thomas A.	Werning, William H.
Tuttle, Robert H.	White, James H.
Van Antwerp, James	Whitham, Ben D.
Van Antwerp, Jesse O.	Whitsett, Graham A.
Van Wye, Frank	Whitsitt, Hiram
Vawter, Rhydon F.	Williams, Robert E.
Vernon, Chester	Wilson, Oscar A.
Vernon, Glenn	Winscott, Ransome
Vernon, Glenn D.	Wolf, Carl
Vest, Amos	Wolf, Charles E.
Vestile, Ross	Wooley, Russell C.
Wahlman, William	Wykoff, Lee H.
Wainscott, Charles	Wyne, Everett C.
Wainscott, George	Wyne, John W.
Wakefield, Walter C.	Young, Raebern T.
Walker, George S.	Yunker, Leo J.
Walker, John L.	Zearing, Wallace H.
Wallace, John	Zepf, Herman

COMPANY K.

(As submitted by Captain J. Prichard.)

OFFICERS.

Stanton, Robt. F., Captain.	Davis, Edward G.
Prichard, Frank J. Captain.	Furnish, Clarence E.
Yunker, Leo J. Lieutenant.	Hall, Jesse
Blackard, Melvin Lieutenant.	Hill, George
Sergeants—	Johnson, Wm. J.
Crozier, Elmer L.	Kremer, Wm. B.
	Monroe, Archie H.
	Morrow, Harold
	Otter, Clarence.
	Underwood, Kennith K.
	Willick, Clarence D.

Honor Roll.

Dorsey, Redford
Douglas, William
Duncan, Carl
Dunn, Charles E.
Eads, James H.
Elliott, John Edgar
Elliott, Wm. F.
Fagan, J. R.
Fagg, James M.
Flora, Erwin
Francisco, Lloyd M.
Genter, Frederick E.
Glore, Gilbert
Gray, Harvey B.
Grebe, Clarence L.
Green, Ralph
Gurley, Ralph L.
Hanlon, Roy
Hargan, James
Hammond, Marion
Hassfurder, Walter R.
Helt, Frank S.
Hennessy, Daniel
Hoffman, Edward H.
Honchell, Steve
Huck, Carl
Huck, Edward P.
Hufford, Francis G.
Hunger, Robert Edwin
Hylcord, Edwin C.
Jackson, Wallace
Jessup, Raymond A.
Johnson, Albert Charles
Jones, Edward
Kasper, Herman
Katterjohn, Cecil
King, Peter N.
King, Robert N.
Knoebel, Ralph T.
Kramer, John F.
Kramer, Louis
Kramer, Robert F.
Lawson, Robert

Corporals—

Augustine, William A.
Benson, Harry L.
Breitenbach, Chas. J.
Darosett, Jos. C.
Denny, Fred C.
Eckert, Henry Dale.
Garber, David James
Harper, John F.
Jeffries, Newton.
Pender, Archie M.
Schnaitter, Marion R.
Taff, A. M. Jr.
Thomas, Homer.
Waters, Wray
Walker, Robt. N.

PRIVATES.

Arbuckle, Frank A.
Ashby, Clarence
Ashby, Raymond
Barnett, Raymond
Barton, Henry
Barton, John W.
Bear, Leslie S.
Bear, Wayne
Bear, Wesley R.
Bird, John Howard
Black, John W.
Black, Roy
Bumen, Howard E.
Bumen, Maurice
Carson, Paul E.
Cox, Raymond
Crawford, Wm. E.
Curry, Harry
Danner, Albert C.
Danner, Lloyd
Danner, Roy S.
Davis, Floyd R.
Davis, George
Dawson, Roy H.
Donlan, Garrett

Jefferson County in the World War.

Leland, J. Stanley
Lochard, James G.
Lockwood, Charlie
Lotz, Bernard C.
Lotz, Harold B.
Lyon, Edwin F.
Manaugh, Hinsel C.
Marsh, Dewey
Matthews, Bryan
McFadden, Frank D.
McGuire, John
McIntyre, Oliver
McKay, Thomas L.
Michael, Alfred
Mickel, Wilbur W.
Montgomery, Allen
Morrow, Clarence D.
Naill, John A.
Overton, Bryan
Oakley, Howard
Paddock, Frank
Patterson, Roy
Perry, Lewis R.
Perry, Raymond
Raisor, Edwin Lewis
Reed, Dell
Reed, Lawrence F.
Ritchey, Albert C.
Robinson, George W.
Rogers, Henry Carter
Rogers, John
Rogers, John H.
Rose, Alfred

Sauley, Walter
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Scott, Cecil
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Sherlock, Haven K.
Smith, Elmer
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Taylor, Graham
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Corya, Charles L.
Corya, John B.

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Austin, George
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Bayless, George W.
Bland, George W.

Honor Roll.

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Davis, Rufus
Disbro, Stephen
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Dryden, Earl C.
Dryden, George H.
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Facemeir J. C.
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Parks, Odus W.
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Smith, John G.
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Weber, George
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Williams, Isaac N.
Wilson, C. H.
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